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The People's Press.

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Advice.

"I [must do as you do?"—your way, I own
Is a very good way; and still
There are sometimes two straight roads to a town—
One over, one under the hill.
You are treading the safe and well-worn way
That the prudent choose each time,
And you think me reckless and rash to-day
Because I prefer to climb.

Your path is the right one, and so is mine,
We are not like peas in a pod,
Compelled to lie in a certain line
Or else be scattered abroad.
Twere a dull world, methinks, my friend,
If we all went just one way,
Yet our paths will meet no doubt at the end,
Though they lead apart to-day.

You like the shade and I like the sun;
You like an even pace;
I like to mix with the throng and run,
And then rest after the race.
I like danger and storm and strife;
You like a peaceful time,
I like passion and surge of life;
You like its gentle rhyme.

You like buttercups, dewy sweet,
And crocuses, framed in snow;
I like the roses, born of the heat,
And the red carnations' glow.
I must live my life, not yours, my friend,
For so it was written down,
We must follow our given path to the end,
But I trust we shall meet—in town.

GRACE'S DESK.

Margaret looked up from her sewing machine for a minute to glance across the room at the quiet little figure sitting at the window—a round, graceful little figure, whose attitude of thoughtful gravity was full of suggestion.

And then Margaret, always more or less crusty, but kind-hearted, gave an impatient sigh and increased the speed of her machine by a savage motion of her slippered feet, and compressed her lips and puckered her forehead all up in a perfect nest of wrinkles; while Grace, unconscious of it, sat looking out of the window at the gloomy prospect—half-melted, dirty, slushy-brown snow that was rapidly growing slushier and more melted under the drizzling rain that was falling; and, of course, thinking about Laurie Marcellus.

For several months Grace had not thought of much else but him, and yet there had not been an hour or a moment of that time that she had not tried not to think of him and grieve for him.

It had been very similar to the same old story. Laurie Marcellus, handsome, elegant, aristocratic, fairly well-to-do in the world's estimation of riches, had been Grace Warrener's most devoted for several months, until by one of those venomous waves of fortune's wand social position and wealth had suddenly vanished, and the Warrener girls found themselves obliged to take in dressmaking for a living.

Friends who had always been friends, who redeemed the dear name, who knew them for what they were worth, did not desert them; but first and foremost in the ranks of those who so conveniently preferred to dispense with the society of the two dressmakers who lived in Appledore row was Mr. Laurie Marcellus.

He had dropped out of Grace's life as a brilliant comet disappears from the sky. He had called one evening, the same as ever, with the sweet, caressing tenderness in his voice—the glad, eager light in his handsome eyes—that made the girl's heart spring within her; and—she had never seen him since nor heard from him.

That very next day the crash came, through which the great spice house of Warrener & Gray suspended; and a month later Caleb Warrener died with apoplexy, and as soon as decency permitted the splendid mansion and furniture, the horses and carriages, the silver and jewels, all were sold under the red flag.

Margaret came grandly to the fore in those dark days, when her keenest grief was to witness little Grace's dismay and astonishment and suffering at Laurie Marcellus' defection; and yet her words were usually more bitter and sarcastic than gentle—it was Margaret Warrener's way to use heroic treatment.

"He's not worth the everlasting fuss you make about him, Grace. I'm ashamed of you—downright ashamed; and he not your betrothed, either!"

That was true, so far as formal words went. Laurie Marcellus had never asked Grace Warrener to be his wife; he had never in so many words told her he loved her; but he had known just as well as he had known he was alive how the girl's heart was all his own—how she loved him dearly and truly, for all her sweet reserve.

Grace smiled faintly when Margaret spoke of the "fuss" she made about him. She knew well enough that the "fuss" was only her grave, sad face, her quiet ways, her listless manner, that she tried desperately hard to conquer, and in all the months that had passed had not succeeded, and seemed no nearer succeeding than in the beginning—so nearly hopeless a task is it for a woman to conquer thoughts and heartsick longings for the man she loves. Pride and shame may do valiant battle for the victory, but pride and shame are baby foes in comparison with the giant they oppose—woman's strong, enduring love for her chosen beloved.

And so the dreary time went on for Grace, and by steady, persistent effort she disallowed herself to be dull or complaining, or a kill-joy. She resolutely determined to at least be cheerful and patient outwardly, no matter what the inward commotion. And to-day—this cheerless January day—she had only given a momentary rein to her thoughts, enough to make her lay down her sewing and lean her head against the window, and wish she might never have known the sweetness of Laurie Marcellus' love.

Until the unusual whirring of the sewing machine wheel made her aware that Margaret had observed her and was displeased. So, with a little, desperate effort, she forced herself back to the basting of the satin fold in her work.

"I was thinking about that auction sale at Dempsey's to-night," Margaret said, almost crossly. "You want a desk, you said, and Maggie Rich says there's a very good one to be sold there. I'll go and bid on it for you, I think, if I ever under the sun get these bands stitched on! It seems to me that those Rich girls are not happy unless their dresses are absolutely loaded with trimming."

Grace looked up, with such sweet, sweet eyes—it was no wonder handsome Marcellus had liked to look into the pure brown wells of limpid light.

"You are so good, Margaret! I do want a desk, if you are sure you can afford it."

"You needn't say if I can afford it, Grace. You have as much right to the money as I have. I'm going to buy myself a cashmere polonaise—you can have the desk if it is reasonable in price."

So that was how Miss Warrener came to be at the auction sale at the big house on the hill that evening—Dempsey' grand mansion, whose prince had taken a whim to sell out and spend a few years abroad.

And the next day the desk was delivered at the cottage in Appledore row, and Grace put it in her room—a small, beautiful article, standing nicely in a cozy corner, and just the very thing for Grace's few books and her stationery.

It was very handsome, and Grace cried a little over it, because it brought back so many thoughts of the dear old days when she was surrounded by just such elegancies of furniture, and when—everything seemed, somehow, to lead to that one pivotal thought—when Laurie Marcellus had been her friend.

So the months went on, and the two sisters led their busy life, and Grace was growing sweeter and paler, and more patiently thoughtful, with every day that widened the distance between her and her memories.

New friends gathered around them—true friends—and there was more than one opportunity for Grace to have accepted a lover, only she had no love to give, no heart to win.

Her happiest and her saddest hours were spent at her desk, or it seemed to her that it was like a link to the past; and one windy, wildly-stormy night, five years after she had taken up her cross, for Laurie Marcellus' sake, she was sitting before her desk making out a score of bills to the "Misses Warrener, artist dressmakers," and going back to one other stormy, snowy night, when she had said the good-night that mean good-bye, although she had not known it.

She was leaning her head on her hands, her elbow resting on the slant of her desk, when, with a little crushing noise, it broke, revealing a shallow aperture, of whose existence she had not the slightest knowledge.

She looked in, and all the blood in her body seemed to rush madly to her brain; for there, lying in the little secret place, fresh and clean, as though laid there an hour before, was a letter, stamped for mailing, and directed plainly to herself—"Grace Warrener, The Willows," and—in Laurie Marcellus' handwriting.

She dared not touch it for a minute. She feared she was in the midst of some improbable dream; she wondered if it were possible she had gone suddenly daft.

Was it a letter—to her—from him? But how—how could it have got there, when the desk had been locked, in her room, for years?

Then she touched it, half expecting to see it vanish before her eyes. But it did not vanish; it was all true—a letter, for her, from him, and it had laid there all these years, so near, so far!

She sank trembling on the chair and opened it—Laurie Marcellus' proposal of marriage; his avowal of love; his manly sympathy and pitiful tenderness because of her father's financial trouble; his caressing pleading to be allowed to comfort and protect her as his wife should be comforted and protected and cherished. He begged for an immediate answer, and he would come to her at once if she loved him and did not say him nay. But if—if there was no such blessed answer for him—if he had been presumptuously mistaken—her greatest kindness would be not to answer him at all.

And she had just received it, after five years.

Poor little Grace! White and trembling, amazed and bewildered, she sat there long after Margaret had gone to her own room, so unconscious of the drama enacting so near her.

He had loved her—he had loved her after all; and Grace's heart thrilled at that thought, slender though the consolation was.

But of what avail was it now? Where was he? What might have happened in that long, fateful interim?

She thought of it all, keeping virgil with her thoughts that night. How the letter had ever come in that desk she had bought at Dempsey's, she dared not imagine. Grace only realized that some tremendous fate had discovered it to her.

She kept her strange, sweet, pitiful secret in her own heart for days, wondering with every hour if she could dare take a step in the matter.

And then, one day, the auctioneer who had sold the desk to Margaret Warrener went to her and told her that a gentleman who had just returned from Europe desired to regain possession of the desk sold at Mr. Dempsey's auction, as it had been a gift to Mr. Dempsey from himself, on the eve of his departure abroad, five years before. And Grace listened with dilating eyes and throbbing heart, whose beats almost choked her utterance.

"Tell the gentleman to call here and he may have his property."

And that evening, when she went to the door at the sound of the bell, and opened it, with her face slightly paler than usual, Laurie Marcellus stood there.

"I expected you—come in," she said, gently, while amazed and bewildered he could only bow and obey.

Then she explained; then he remembered leaving the letter in the desk, and understood how, by accident—nay, by grim fate—the slant was not fastened and the letter had slipped into its living grave to be resurrected after all these years.

"I do not know that I should tell you even now," she said, bravely, "for I do not know whether you are—are the same or not. But," and she looked up in his grand face, "I want you to know I did love you."

He stepped up to her, quietly enough for the minute.

"And now?"

"I am Grace Warrener still."

And then he snatched her in his arms, held her to his heart, kissed her sweet, pale face.

"I never have once thought of another woman, my darling. When no answer came I was crushed to the very earth, and got myself away as well as I could So you are my darling yet, Grace?"

And then Margaret came in, half an hour afterward, in surprise that the gentleman required so much time to make a bargain for the desk.

Texas Pasture Fields.

A correspondent in the Baltimore *American*, who is visiting the immense cattle pastures, describes a visit to the one of these, the Fulton and Coleman Companies' grazing lands in Texas.

"We left Fulton after an early breakfast, on the morning of the 31st of May, and were soon out on the open prairie, approaching the lands of the Peninsula Pasture Company, which are but a short distance from Rockport. There were but six in our party, four of whom were ladies, with Col. George W. Fulton as pilot. Eight miles from Rockport we passed through the gates of the Big Pasture of the Coleman-Fulton Pasture Company, and entered on its broad domain of 168,000 acres, or 206 square miles, of what is regarded as the very best pasture land in Texas. We were to stop at the ranch, the herdsmen's headquarters, ten miles from the gate, for dinner, and to rest horses, and afterwards to continue our journey to Mr. Coleman's mansion, eleven miles further on—making twenty-one miles from the gate to the house.

"When fairly on our journey inside of the Big Pasture, on casting the eye around, the horizon was seen to be as sharply defined in every direction as it is at sea. There were a few small motts of live-oak trees, and some scattered cattle browsing on the plain, but nothing else, not even fences, obstructed the view. By the unpracticed eye there was really no road to be seen, but during this and subsequent drives both Colonel Fulton and Mr. Coleman seemed to know every cowpath. These cowpaths are made by the cattle going to the lakes for water, as on such occasions they always walk in single file, and pursue the same course day after day. This was the case before the new pasture system was adopted, when an instinct seemed to guide the cattle in the pursuit of water. Then there were no artificial lakes, with the winter rains stored in them for the use of the cattle, as is now the case, and it often happened that the distance between water and the grazing grounds was twenty miles or more. In a dry season thousands of them would die from burning thirst, and leave their bones along the cow-tracks, or, on reaching the water, drink to such excess that death was sure to follow. Now there are five or six of these lakes on this great pasture, one of them three miles in length and from fifty to five hundred yards in width, while the Chiltopin river forms its northern boundary.

"The Coleman-Fulton Pasture Company's lands are by careful estimate capable of sustaining at all seasons of the year about 35,000 head of cattle and horses, though at the present time there is not more than half this number there. During the past year the stock of cattle was reduced to about one-half the full complement, and the grass allowed to renew itself by seeding. The pastures are consequently now covered with a heavy coat of mesquite grass, and the company are filling up the pastures with cattle purchased from Texas and largely from Mexico. During our sojourn a lot of 2,000 head arrived from Mexico, and a despatch announced that 4,000 head more, purchased by their agents at $6, $9 and $12 per head, were on their way, this price including their delivery in good order in the pasture. When they arrive the beeves will be fattened, and shipped to New Orleans as soon as in condition for market, the cows will be driven to the Barada pasture of 39,000 acres, used for breeding graded stock, and the male yearlings driven to the Big Pasture of 105,000 acres, which is devoted to beeves and stock for the market. The sorting and separating of the cattle require experience and good judgment, and a vast force of men and horses. The prospects of the company were never so good as at present, they having just declared a cash dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months, while they are very confident of increasing it to 12 per cent. per annum.

Spare the Carpets.

As it is hard work to sweep a carpet, even with a sweeper, save them from unneecessary litter by care, about scattering fine chips or crumbs of wood, cloth, paper or food. Eating should be done in rooms easily cleaned, with carpets of oil-cloth, or similar material, or with bare floors, or with a linen crumb-cloth, spread upon the carpet underneath the table. Children should not be allowed to run about the house with pieces of food in their hands. If their food is not all taken at the table, the child should be obliged to set still somewhere, catching his crumbs upon a napkin, bib, or apron, instead of dropping them upon the floor. Taught habits of neatness, order soon becomes second nature, and they do not make themselves obnoxious to orderly people. If they wish to whittle, or to cut paper or dolly things in your best rooms, you need not necessarly refuse them. Spread a large cloth or newspaper down to catch the chips or clippings, and see that it is safely emptied as soon as the child's work is done. Grown up people are sometimes very trying, because of their lack of this kind of training. They pull flowers to pieces in your parlors, whittle on your smoothly shaven lawn, scatter fruit peelings and cigar stumps about your yard, scribble on the covers of your magazines and margins of newspapers, and scratch matches on the wall of the house, or leave disagreeable marks of some kind in every possible place. Had they been well trained in youth, these offenses would be impossible to them.

"Viper Men and Women."

At Guadalajara there exists an individual having a scaly skin exactly like that of a viper, even to the green color. He has, besides, the viper habit of changing or shedding his skin every year. The skin comes off in a single piece, and not, as might be supposed, in parts. On the man's head there is not a single hair. A sister of this man, who died a short time ago, manifested the same phenomenon, and toward the close of her life began slowly to grow blind, owing to the viper's skin encroaching on the eyes to such an extent that she could only see through a narrow aperture at each eye. The same thing is now happening to the brother. He can scarcely see any object, and the head presents the repulsive aspect of a viper. In Cuautla these unhappy beings have been known as the "viper men and women," and the phenomenon is attributed to the fact that their mother ate an excess of viper's meat to cure a disease of the blood. In Cuba it is a common practice for people to eat viper's flesh as a remedy for blood diseases.—*Santa Fe New Mexican.*

FOR THE LADIES.

Hair-Dressing.

Both low and high coiffures are worn, with a preference for the former, but the style depends entirely on the wearer. With long faces the hair is dressed low behind and very broadly, reaching from ear to ear, so that it may be seen from the front. With a broad face and short neck, and also for a very short person, the hair is drawn to the top or crown of the head, and massed there. The stylish low coiffure is made of two small switches twisted together in a sort of coil, having a narrow curve at the top, and being broad below, with a curve reaching close behind each ear; this gives the effect of many small soft puffs, and is completed by placing a short, very thick curl on each side quite near the ear. This is meant for full dress, and looks well with the front hair arranged in the fluffy English way that is again in fashion; instead of rings or curls or waves, the short hair above the forehead is picked apart, and almost each separate hair allowed to stand outward, and this fluffiness is confined, though not flattened, by an invisible net. The newest false fronts provided to save a lady's own hair are now prepared in this fluffy style, with some long hair attached to pass over the back of the head into the back hair in the most natural way. Ladies who have a good suit of hair, and do not use switches, tie their back hair about the middle of the back of the head, and make a figure 8 toward each ear. For morning and plain occasions the hair is twisted into a very flat coil close against the head, and this is placed very low; or else the plait of three tresses is passed back and forth between the ears quite down on the nape of the neck, and the front hair is simply waved in loose, natural-looking waves. The water waves close to the face are abandoned, and ladies who want to wear the hair parted in the middle put it up on pins at night to make loose waves If perspiration takes out these waves they provide two or three little pieces of natural curly hair made up on foundation, and thrust these under their own front hair on the forehead; the wearer's own hair may come out of crimps by moisture, but the additional locks will not, if made of hair that waves naturally. For high coiffures two soft, loose-looking coils are twisted across the top of the head, and the front hair is arranged in the fluffy way already described. This fluffiness does not suit all faces, and is apt to suggest at once Du Maurier's caricatures of English æsthetes; and many ladies retain the becoming Montague curves and waved bangs, although the most fashionable hair-dressers say there shall be no rings, no curls, no locks upon the forehead. The elaborate coiffures reported from Paris are not yet adopted here, and the most fashionable women wear the simplest styles, appearing at ceremonious entertainments with merely a small low coil and fluffy front hair, with the sole ornament a low comb that has a riviere of diamonds for its heading. Ladies who have lost their front hair conceal baldness by one of the excellent front pieces that are now made on self-adjustable foundations, held in place by a spring, that can be put on without hairpins, and are easily kept in place; these are made up with hair that waves naturally, some of which falls forward from a cross parting, and the remainder goes back on the head. Those who have so little back hair that they cannot wear a switch, or are not successful in arranging the hair stylish, buy the self-adjustable chignon, formed of curls or braids, and also held in place by a spring, or else the multiform, which serves for both front or back hair, and may be arranged in the simplest or most elaborate manner, and which is very light, weighing only three ounces. Ladies with gray hair wear loose waves in front, with twisted coils or low braids behind, or else they retain the Pompadour roll so becoming above a low, broad, Greek forehead. All dyes are happily out of use for old and young alike, and though young people have a preference for tawny and reddish gold hair, the still better fashion for being natural prevails in hair as in many other things. Bangs for children's hair are not now cut from ear to ear, as they have been, but are merely across the forehead, and any side bangs not yet grown out are brushed up, and put in with the back hair, which is combed straight back, and tied by a ribbon that passes around the head. Tying the hair in a bunch behind or on top of the head has been abandoned, as it makes bald spots back of the ears or on top of the head. It is then allowed to hang, flowing straight without crimps If it is inclined to curl, it is put in about five loose soft curls that hang behind.

Further hints about hair.—Hair wears lighter, and is changed by perspiration; hence, in selecting false hair, it should be dark enough to begin with. The hair on the temples and forehead is lighter than that further back, and to be well-matched requires lighter additional hair than that chosen for a switch. Brushing is the best stimulant for the hair and should be done twice a day; fifty strokes in the morning, and again in the evening, passing the hand over the hair occasionally between strokes, is commended by ladies who have retained handsome hair beyond middle age. The ends of the hair should be clipped once a month to keep it thick and even. To do this thoroughly, the hair should be taken up in tresses, and a comb drawn through each tress, beginning at the roots, and doubling the hair around the comb, so that in passing the short ends will be seen, and can be clipped. To prevent the hair falling out after an illness, six inches should be cut off, and after this for three or four months half an inch should be cut off each month. The cheap hair of which so much is sold is usually unwholesome stuff; it is not always real hair, and if genuine, is not taken from the heads of living persons; finally, it does not prove to be cheap, for it is unclean, easily mats and snarls, and is so brittle that it does not wear well, or else so stiff that it is unwieldy; hence it is not cheap at any price. To test the quality of the hair, rub the ends of the switch between the fingers, and if good it will fall away out of the hand entirely; but if of inferior quality, it will snarl and mat together. A microscope may also be used to show if the ends of the hair are turned the wrong way.—*Bazar.*

Fashion's Fancies.

Bustles increases in size.

Overdresses are shirred from belt to knee.

The pointed shoe is again returning to favor.

Small Roman pearls are braided in the hair with fine effect.

Children's dresses are again cut with low necks and short sleeves.

Dresses of tinted mull, over princesse slips of pale pink, light blue, or cream-white batiste are stylish and becoming.

Jersey bodices of ciel blue, rose color or mauve-tinted silk stockings are worn with white surah skirts trimmed with tinted Spanish lace, corresponding with the color of the Jersey.

The small, old-fashioned shawls of white china crape embroidered with heavy silk floss in each corner, and edged with white nettled silk fringe, are again in vogue.

Evening dresses for young ladies are of India muslin or gauze, elaborately trimmed with lace, and garnished with loops and knots of ribbon or clusters of charming flowers.

A charming little baby frock is made of pale blue surah, low-necked and trimmed with a shirred plastron edged with Valenciennes lace, which is set up the entire front of the dress. A broad sash edged on the ends with lace is carried around the waist and knotted loosely at one side.

Ombre weddings are actually in order; that is, the bride wears, of course, the whitest of roses; and then, out of six bridemaids, the smallest or the youngest wears pale pink rosebuds, and the tallest or the eldest wears the deepest crimson roses, while the four intermediates shade upward. This novel effect is repeated in flowers of other color and form.

A Wonderful Musical Prodigy.

Nettie J. Hibbard, of Athens, Ohio, is a precocious little miss not quite four years of age, whose musical abilities justly entitle her to be ranked as a prodigy. She is a very delicate child with a very large frontal development of brain, and possessing a highly nervous organization. When a very young infant she showed a degree of susceptibility to musical sounds that could scarcely be credited by strangers. When only a few weeks old her sensitiveness to such sound was very perceptible, she sometimes being wrought upon to such a degree as to have to be taken from the room before she could be quieted. When a little older certain "pieces" would cause her to laugh, others to cry.

When not more than a year and a half old she began to sing, readily learning any air she heard played upon violin, piano or other instrument and learning them very accurately. Whenever she chose to amuse herself by drumming upon the piano she was allowed to do so, sometimes playing for hours. A year ago she began to shut herself up alone in the room with the piano, but no attention was paid to it until the family were surprised to hear her playing chords adapted to certain airs which she had learned. She made rapid progress, and is now able to improvise accompaniments and plays as readily in one key as in another. She is fond of playing duets, and if her assistant makes any mistakes, which often happens intentionally, he or she is instantly corrected. Sometimes she will play part of an air with her right hand and part with her left, and again she will play a base to the air, and when in a merry mood will make as many flourishes as any modern belle.

No pains are taken to teach her, as her brain is already too active for her frail little body. Her tiny hands possess more strength than one would think them capable of. It is wonderful to see the frail little fingers drawing forth firm, resonant sounds, which might put to shame many musicians older than herself. The piano on which she plays possesses what is technically termed a hard "touch," making it the more difficult. Recently she has become anxious to use the pedals, and by an ingenious contrivance made to reach up to her little feet, she is made happy in using them. She takes delight in playing for her friends, never refusing when called upon.

Her sweet and winning disposition endears her to every one who sees her. She is the wonder and delight of her friends and the pride and joy of the household.

A Drink for Each.

"John White, did you ever hear of Christopher Columbus?" asked his Honor of a laborer who had the remnants of a big drunk still hanging about him.

"No, sir—never did."

"Well, he discovered America."

"Did he?"

"He did, but he wouldn't have discovered one end of Cape Cod if he had got on a tear instead of attending to his business. No man who drinks whisky can hope to become great. No man who falls down in a drunken stupor on a vacant lot can expect the world to revere his memory or erect monuments over his deeds."

"But I had trouble, your Honor."

"Wife run away?"

"Oh, no, sir; I only wish she had! I was working over on Brady street yesterday when I got word that a strange woman was at my house, claiming that she was one of my deserted wives from Canada."

"Yes."

"And it wasn't twenty minutes after that before the wife I left in Indiana seven years ago went past in the direction of my house."

"Yes."

"Well, I could either drown myself or get drunk, and I thought it best to get drunk. I took a drink for each one, and the last I remember was trying to climb a lamp-post for apples."

"How is it about these wives?"

"Well, I was divorced from the two, and I've got the papers to show for it, but I don't care about going home for a few days yet. My last wife has a tongue like a file, and a temper like a jack-knife."

"Shall I send you up?"

"If you please, give me thirty days, and by that time the three will have settled all disputes over me."

"Well, I'll make it thirty."

"Thanks. As I told you before, I've got my divorces all O. K., but them two women have come here with their claws sharpened for business, and I'll save my complexion by retiring from the arena for a few days. I've pulled hair with 'em, and I know their best hold."—*Free Press.*

Minnie Palmer, the actress, is under $5,000 bonds to her manager not to marry for five years.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Improving Seeds.

A gentleman experimented with peas in this way: He saved at the time of picking all the early, full pods as they ripened, and planted the seeds saved from these pods year after year, for three years, and the fourth year had peas of the same name that were more than two weeks earlier than the seed of the same name purchased in the store. Seeds of cabbage, lettuce, tomato, cucumber, peas, corn and many others can be much improved by the same care.

Cut Worms.

Says the *Rural New Yorker*: It is a good plan to tie about tomato and cabbage plants pieces of cardboard to prevent the cut worm from severing the stem near the soil. It is easily done, and is better protection than mounds of earth, which, it has been said, cut worms cannot climb up. This idea is a mistake. We last season placed twenty-five cut worms in a hole about eight inches deep, the sides of which were nearly perpendicular. We watched them at intervals during two hours, and found that, though many attempts to escape were ineffectual, some were successful.

Outside Trees in Orchards.

Mr. William Saunders, the horticulturist in charge of the public gardens and grounds in Washington city, observes that outside rows of trees in an orchard always grow more thrifty than the interior rows. He attributes this to the cultivation of the soil in the fields alongside of the orchard, giving room for the ramification of the roots in cultivated soil. He thereupon suggests that trees be set in two rows, twenty-five to thirty feet apart, then a space of 300 feet or more, and two more rows of trees, and so on over the ground, the intervening 300 feet of ground to be cultivated in such crops as may be desired, and the space between the rows of trees to be put in grass as soon as they begin to bear. He thinks the cultivation of the ground would keep the trees healthy and conduce to their bearing fruit. Mr. Saunders thinks double rows of trees would shelter the crops between, and be beneficial in that way.

High Feeding for Milk.

Large yields of milk, says the *Live Stock Journal*, must necessarily be the result of a large quantity of food consumed, for the cow cannot create milk out of nothing. She is not a miracle worker. But does it follow that a large product of milk costs more in proportion to quantity than a medium yield? Now, the cow must be supported before she gives any milk. After this food of support all the food she consumes must go to the production of milk or flesh, and if the cow is a good milker it all goes to milk—in other words, after the food of support, the extra food all goes to profit—that is, either to milk or flesh. And it is equally clear that all the food consumed to support the system of the animal is lost until the point of production is reached. After the producing point is reached the more the animal can eat, properly digest and assimilate above this, the greater the profit. So, if you desire to produce milk at the least cost, you must select cows with the capacity to turn the largest amount of food into milk—the larger the amount the more cheaply will the milk be produced. Of course the best cow is the one that can digest and assimilate the most food and turn the extra food into milk, instead of laying on flesh and fat. It is the business of a skillful dairyman to select such cows, and then make full use of their machinery to secrete milk by full feeding.

What Breed of Pigs to Raise.

It is impossible to answer the question, "Which is the most profitable breed of pigs to raise?" Very much depends upon the system of management, nearness to market, individual taste or fancy, etc. But there are some general facts which should be understood in deciding what kind of pig to grow in any particular case. Pig farming may be profitable or a source of loss. A few pigs of almost any breed can be grown on a dairy farm with profit, but when the number is increased the piggery may become an expense. It is clearly determined by a long experience that pig pork is the pork that pays. Young hogs marketed when a year old are much more profitable than older ones. This being true—and it is especially so in the older States—a breed should be selected that matures early and fattens quickly. The best pig has the least amount of offal in dressing; is compact in its parts, and its flesh is of the very best quality. Of such are the Essex and Suffolk, and some other allied "small breeds." One can "go further and fare worse" than to select the Essex for the piggery that is to make profitable returns. There is some prejudice against black pigs, but it should be remembered that the color is less than skin deep, and the blackest pig makes as white dressed pork as any other. There is money in pigs if a good breed is chosen and properly managed. The value of full-blooded pigs over the "grade" is strikingly shown when a pair of the former is taken into a neighborhood where only the "common hog" was before. In a few years the whole country round about has had its swine improved, and its pork interests greatly enhanced. Grow young pigs rapidly and market them as pigs rather than keep them until they are old hogs. Pig pork pays.

The Pea.

This hardy and excellent vegetable may be planted successively up to the first of July. They produce best on light, rich and well-tilled soil. The soil for the first crop should be prepared as early as possible in spring after the frost is out of the ground, and the peas put in as soon thereafter as possible. Other sowings may be made at intervals of two or three weeks, if a succession of crops is desired. Peas, when grown in small quantities for private use, may as well be sown in double rows six or eight inches apart, with a space between of about three feet in order to give room to bush the taller-growing varieties, and plenty of space to pass between the rows in gathering the crop.

Early Varieties.—Philadelphia is the earliest of all, and close upon it comes Early Kent, Daniel O'Rourke, Laxton's Alpha, Carter's "First Chop," Kentish Invicta and Tom Thumb. The last variety can be raised with least trouble and may be also said to produce least, as it grows but half a foot high.

Early—McLean's Advancer, Laxton's Prolific Long Pod and McLean's Little Gem are good early varieties.

Medium.—Champion of England, Laxton's Marvel, McLean's Premier and Eugenie.

Late.—British Queen, Black-Eyed Marrowfat, Tall Sugar and McLean's Best of All. Champion of England for a main crop is still considered the best. This grows five feet high; the pods are large and well filled. For an early pea there is none better than McLean's Little Gem.

Recipes.

PICKLED WHITE CABBAGE.—Cut the cabbage into thin slices, put it into an earthen pan, sprinkle with salt, and let it lay for two days; then drain and spread it before the fire for some hours; put it in a stone jar and add sufficient white vinegar to cover, with a little mace and a few white pepper corns.

MINUTE PUDDING.—Boil one pint of sweet milk, and while boiling stir in two eggs and four tablespoonfuls of flour well beaten together. Serve with cream and sugar.

ICE CREAM CAKE.—Three eggs, one coffee cup of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablepoonfuls of water, one one cup of flour; bake in jelly tins and let them cool. Take one pint of thick sweet cream and beat it till it looks like ice cream; sweeten and flavor with vanilla; put very thick between each layer of cake.

APPLE CREAM CAKE.—Rub one ounce of butter into three-quarters of a pound of flour, and take half a pint of sour cream; dissolve a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda in a teaspoon of boiling water, add it to the sour cream and stir it until it froths well. If the cream is very sour it may require a little more soda. Be careful that it is frothy, or else the paste will not be light. Stir the frothing cream into the flour, enough to make a soft paste; line a greased plate with a thin layer of paste; have ready some stewed apples, sweetened and perfectly cold, grated lemon peel mixed in before they are put into the cake, and as little juice from the apples as possible, or the crust will be soddened. Spread the stewed apples over the paste, leaving a narrow margin for the top crust to adhere to the bottom, roll out the top crust an inch thick; pinch the edges well together to make it a little ornamented round the edge, and bake it in a quick oven. This quantity of paste should make two good sized cakes, the size of a dinner plate; a tin plate is best to bake them on; they are equally good cold or hot, and are eaten with sugar and cream.

INDIAN FRITTERS.—Three tablespoonfuls of flour, boiling water, the yolks of four eggs, the whites of two, hot lard or clarified dripping, jam. Put the flour into a basin and pour over it sufficient boiling water to make it into a stiff paste, taking care to stir and beat it well to prevent it getting lumpy. Leave it a little while to cool and then break into it (without beating them first) the eggs, and stir and beat all well together. Have ready some boiling lard or butter; drop a dessertspoonful of batter in at a time, and fry the fritters a light brown. They should rise so as to be almost like balls. Serve on a dish with a spoonful of preserve or marmalade dropped in between each fritter. This is an excellent dish for a hasty addition for dinner, it is so easily and quickly made.

Big Water on the Mississippi in 1844.

The following is taken from an article on the "Levees of the Mississippi," in *Scribner:* Life in the Mississippi swamp is unique, but perhaps never so much so as during that memorable summer. The shallowest water, for indefinite miles in any direction, was two feet deep, the nearest land, the "Hills of the Arkansaw," thirty miles away. The mules were quartered on the upper floor of the gin-house; the cattle had been all drowned long ago; planter, negroes and overseer were confined in their respective domiciles; the grist-mill was under water, and there was no means of preparing corn for culinary purposes except a wooden hominy-mortar. The hog-and-hominy diet (so highly extolled by some people who have never lived on it) was adopted of necessity, the former being represented by mess pork, salter than tongue can tell. There were no visitors, except now and then a sociable snake, which no doubt bored by swimming around indefinitely in the overflow, and craving even human companionship, would glide up on the gallery of some of the houses. There was no means of locomotion except the skiff and the humble but ever-serviceable dug-out—nowhere to go and nobody within a day's journey otherwise or more comfortably situated. The only sense of sympathy from without was had from remote and infrequent glimpses of the gallant steamer J. M. White, which, leaping from point to point, made better time from New Orleans to St. Louis than was ever made before or many years after.

That year nineteen plantations out of twenty failed to produce a single pound of cotton or a single bushel of corn, and when the flood was over and the swamp Noahs came out of their respective arks, they were, to say the least, malcontent. They were not ruined, of course, but they had lost a whole year's gross income. Moreover, the prestige of the swamp as a cotton country was wofully diminished. The planters in the "hills," as the uplands are denominated, began to hold up their heads, no longer overcrowded by the extraordinary crops alleged to have been heretofore produced in the swamp.

The swamp planters set to work to redeem the disaster, and to provide, as far as possible, against its recurrence. With the purpose of retrieving their financial fortunes they took some unique measures. There is a tradition that, at a public meeting held in Greenville, Miss., in October, 1844, among other more commonplace resolutions, one was gravely and unanimously adopted to the effect that a demand of payment within twelve months from that date of any debt, great or small, upon any planter who had been overflowed that year, should be considered distinctly "personal"—a clear case for pistols and coffee. The code was certainly a curious institution, but probably this is the only instance in which it was expected to do duty as a stay-law.

The Dallas *Herald* estimates that there are in Texas 6,000,000 head of cattle, 2,000,000 head of horses and 4,000,000 head of sheep.

Harvest.

"What enemy hath done this thing?" I cried.
"Oh! treachery that plotted while I slept!
Oh! foe that stole while I, confiding, kept
No watch my fairest, dearest field beside;
My noble field, so sunny and so wide,
Only at midnight could a foe have crept
To work this harm."

Alas! in vain I wept;
Too late the poison tares to pluck or hide.
My loss is loss; such hurt cannot be healed;
Forever, spite of all new seed I sow,
Past summer's sun and winter's purest snow,
Forever poison tares my beauteous field,
Its shining harvests waving to and fro,
Forever poison tares is doomed to yield!

And I, with swift clear-sightedness from pain,
Like one long blind, who, sudden gaining sight
Cries out at first, in suffering at the light,
Look back and know, with anguish keen as vain,
No foe who had in treacherous ambush lain,
And stealthy sowed his poison tares by night,
Did work upon my beauteous field this blight.
Humble I walk beside the loaded wain;
My head bowed down by shame, and dumb my tongue;
Fate gives each man the gifts he has bestowed,
And metes exact all measures which are owed.
The seed from which these poison tares have sprung,
One idle day my own hand careless flung.
I only reap the harvest that I sowed.

—*Independent.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Love knots should be tied with a single beau.

It is the mean temperature that makes a man sick.

A parlor match—A wedding in the best front room.

A schoolmistress should be up to urchin in knowledge.

Why is the letter G like the sun? Because it is the center of light.

If a man cannot be cured by smoking he is less susceptible than a ham.

Though postmen may not be literary they are men of letters.—*Wit and Wisdom.*

The impecunious man who married an heiress always spoke of her as a capital wife.

Opera singers are remarkably healthy, considering the amount of male aria in the business.

The boy who is tied to his mother's apron strings is a victim of wais-tied opportunities.

There was a young man of Pine Grove,
Who said, "I will go to my love;"
But when he drew near,
Her parent yelled "Here!"
And over the brick fence he shove.

If the men were as silent about their ages as the women we shouldn't hear so many army reminiscences as we now do. The ladies are worthy of being patterned after in this regard.

And when that blushing San Francisco bride showed the check for a million to her husband he burst into tears and exclaimed with intense fervor: "And even this shall not separate us!"

Increase of Grain Production.

Nothing can more strikingly illustrate the wonderful progress of the United States in wealth than a comparison between the production of cereals at stated periods. J. R. Dodge, special agent for the collection of statistics of agriculture, has submitted to Superintendent Walker of the census bureau a detailed statement of the results of the first count of area and grain product in all the States and Territories obtained by the investigations of 1880 and 1870, respectively, relative to the crops of 1879 and 1869. We have room only for the aggregates.

The acreage of wheat in 1879 was 35,487,065, and the production 459,591,093 bushels; in 1869 the production was 287,745,626 bushels. The gain during the decade was seventy-three per cent., while it was only sixty-six per cent. in the decade of 1859-69. Illinois was the largest producer, 51,136,445 bushels; and Rhode Island the smallest, 290 bushels.

The acreage of corn in 1879 was 62,326,952 and the production 1,772,909,846 bushels; in 1869 the production was 760,944,549 bushels. The increase for the decade was 133 per cent. Again Illinois appears as the largest producer, 327,796,895 bushels, and the Territory of Wyoming the smallest, sixty-five bushels.

The acreage of oats in 1879 was 16,150,065 and the production 407,970,712 bushels; in 1869 the production was 282,107,157 bushels. Illinois still keeps the lead with 63,

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1881.

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Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

—We notice a number of deaths recently reported from toy pistols.

—The infernal machines recently sent to Liverpool from this country, it is said have been manufactured at Peoria, Ill.

—One day last week 1,833 immigrants arrived in New York.

—Col. Burch, Secretary of the U. S. Senate, died in Washington on the 28th July.

—The ball with which the President was shot, has at last been located just over the groin on the right side. The physicians say the danger line is passed. At the morning dressing on Tuesday his wound was doing admirably. The President is said to be comfortable and cheerful.

—The Grand Lodge of North Carolina Independent Order of Good Templars will meet at *Clayton*, on the 16th inst. Enquire of local agents for terms of R. R. fare.

—We are pleased to learn that the President's condition has very much improved during the past week, and strong hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

—A Brown Study, the picture of a maiden, by Bessie McDermott, is the frontispiece of *St. Nicholas* for August. It is followed by A Trip from Sandy Hook to the Light Ship; Milkweed Playthings; Under a Fly Wheel; The Tuneful Old Woman; A Russian Harvest Scene; The True Adventures of an Angora Cat; Flat-Boating for Boys; Builders by the Sea; A Strange Foundling. Saltillo Boys, In Nature's Wonderland, and Phæton Rogers continue with unabated interest. Mark, the Dwarf, a picture from the old South; Proud Prince Cham, a poem engrossed in old script; and The Treasure Box of English Literature, are peculiarly striking features of this month. The next number will open with a seaside story by Sophia M. Lovett, entitled Little Miss Muffit and Her Spider.

The Opportunity for Reform.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* (Rep.,) says: "The President of the United States can now be in practice what he always was in theory—the chief officer of the whole country, and not the representative of a portion. The universality of sorrow has broadened his field of usefulness, and he can be President of the entire nation in a larger sense than would have been possible at the outset of his official term. People will expect different things of him now from what they did then. How can he have friends to reward when all men are his friends? How can those who were useful in the campaign claim any preference over those who were not? for, if this present popular devotion is to be held as a continual strength to a great leader, it cannot be offended by petty reminders of bygone party struggles. It is not necessary that President Garfield, in order to maintain his position, should ignore a single principle of the political faith of which he has been reckoned an exponent. It is not necessary for him to make any sacrifice purely for the sake of conciliating adverse party leaders. It is not necessary for him to abate one jot or tittle from republican doctrines as they have been declared any time these twenty years. He cannot, if he would, ignore the party to which he belongs. Nobody expects him to do that; but he can and should forget the feuds and jealousies that gave his administration such an unpleasant coloring at the start. If it has now come about in a providential way that he has no enemies, then there is nobody for him to punish. If old lines have been wiped out by an event that nearly cost his own life, it is surely not his business to draw them again.

—A special from Maple Spring Camp, Wis., says: "The information dispatched last night that Indian scouts and bloodhounds had arrived to join in the pursuit of the Williams brothers, was based and still rests on statements of a party calling himself 'Buffalo Charlie,' who reported the scouts and dogs a few miles below here. As yet no dogs have been seen. The suspicions of the authorities have been aroused and the alleged scout, 'Buffalo Charley,' has been placed under surveillance. The hounds are being anxiously looked for, and if they do not turn up it will be made hot for 'Buffalo Charley.'"

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

We regret exceedingly to learn of the resignation of Col. J. B. Yates os Chief Engineer of the North Carolina Midland Railway, who has accepted a position under the North Carolina Construction Company with Mr. W. J. Best.

Col. Yates it will be remembered came to North Carolina in October, 1879, for the purpose of reporting on the practicability of extending the Virginia Midland Railway through North Carolina, and in the ensuing March commenced the surveys. By his energy, sound practical sense, and superior abilities and address, he aroused the long dormant interests of our people in this enterprise, infusing new life and vigor all along the proposed line. He succeeded in securing a light line, at a cost within his first estimate on reconnoissance. He procured the right of way for the entire line, and a subscription of $300,000 towards its building, a task of no small magnitude. He made friends for himself and the enterprise. He stood loyal and firm to Mr. Barbour, inspiring our people with every confidence in him (Mr. B.) and the scheme he propssod to carry out. After many a weary struggle against circumstances and often working almost against hope, he succeeded in Mr. Barbour's interest, in securing the building of the N. C. Midland Railway as an assured fact.

It will not be denied by any one from Danville to Greenwood that the success of this road so far is due to the untiring energy and shrewd business management of Col. J. B. Yates, supported by Pres. Barbour.

The narrow gauge system which Col. Moore urged forward by the people failed for want of means or ability or other causes, and was a dead issue. Col. Yates revived it and incorporated it in Mr. Barbour's scheme of extension, until now the lost hopes of Davie and our southern counties it appears are about to be realized.

Socially the loss of Col. Yates will be greatly felt; his genial, kind and honest open heartedness made him many warm friends, without a single enemy.

We regret the circumstances that induced him to sever his connection with us. We also understand that he takes with him his first lieutenant and principal assistant, Mr. J. B. Andrews. The loss of these two gentlemen, in whose competency there is every confidence, from our road, is serious beyond a doubt, as it leaves an enterprise of vast moment to its President, Directors and people without a representative head in this State until the meeting of the Directors sometime in this month, with doubtful prosperity ahead. To lose one is a misfortune and a great one, to lose both is most serious. We hope our people will make every effort to secure the return of one or both of these gentlemen, the return of whom means a successful completion of our road. Otherwise we confess to a feeling of uneasiness.

There was a mistake somewhere in letting these gentlemen go. Where was it? Who is to blame?

District Conference.

The Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church, for the Greensboro District, was held in Kernersville, last week, convening Thursday. A large representation was present. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The promotion of Temperance has ever been a fundamental principle of our holy religion and a prominent doctrine of the denomination we represent; and

WHEREAS, The people of the State have now brought prominently before them the discussion and consideration of the Temperance question in its moral character as well as its social and economic bearings, and hence may in this respect properly and rightfully come within the deliberations of Christian men in their assemblies for the promotion of morality and religion in the land; and

WHEREAS, The drinking of intoxicating liquors, one of the greatest evils that ever cursed mankind, cannot be prevented so long as the manufacture and sale of the same are continued without proper legal regulation; and

WHEREAS, It is the urgeut and perpetual duty of every person to do all that can be done honestly and fairly to destroy all forms of evil, and to promote good of every kind; therefore,

Resolved, That we are strongly in favor of the prohibition of intemperance, believing that it is every man's sacred duty to wage a war of extermination upon drinking intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Reeolved, That it especially is the duty of all members of the Church by all lawful and christian methods, to aid in checking and putting down the evils of intemperance, and we hereby pledge ourselves to do all we can in favor of the cause.

B. CRAVEN,
T. H. PEGRAM.
D. R. BRUTON.
J. W. REID.
O. W. CARR.

Moscow, July 30.—The Emperor and Empress arrived here yesterday morning, and had an enthusiastic reception On reaching the city they proceeded on foot from the palace to the cathedral, an immense crowd cheering them lustily all the way. The visit to the cathedral was followed by a reception at the Kremlin. To-day twenty thousand troops will be passed in review at the camp, and to-morrow (Sunday) is fixed for a pilgrimage to the convent of St. Sergius.

The Inferior Court.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF FORSYTH, ATTENTION!

Feeling satisfied that the Inferior Court is a useless expense upon the county, obnoxious to a large majority of the people, and that its day of usefulness has long since passed away, if indeed it ever existed, we desire to lay such evidence of these facts before the people as it has been possible to obtain.

With that view, more than a month ago, we called on Mr. E. E. Gray, the efficient, polite and accommodating clerk of that Court and asked him to give us data from the records of that court, so as to insure correct answers to the following questions:

1. Amount of fines and taxes paid over, and the number of cases tried?

2. Number of parties sentenced to the Penitentiary and the amount of costs for which the county is liable on such cases?

3. Amount of costs in other insolvent cases?

To which Mr. Gray replies:

First term of the Court was held in 1878. Seven terms have been held.

No. of cases disposed of	284
No. of convicts sent to the Penitentiary	16
Amount of fines and taxes realized by the County	$245.40
Amount of costs in insolvent cases for which the county is liable	$795.44
Jurors' fees during the whole time (estimated	$825.00
Per diem of three Justices for the whole time, about	$175.00
This leaves out the estimated jail fees which from best information we can gain amount to at least	$1,500.00
Total	$3,295.44
Receipts	245.40
Total liability of county	$3,050.04

It has been impossible to get the amount of jail fees exact. The estimate on this item is ours, not Mr. Gray's. But we are satisfied that it is under, rather than over the true amount.

Another serious objection to this court is that, in its administration, the object of its prosecuting officer has been not so much to carry out the spirit of the law and secure justice in its execution, as to quibble upon its mere technicalities and, by hook or crook, pry into and arraign causes, no matter how frivolous, so there was a prospect that a bill for costs could be extorted from the defendant. In a free country such procedure is distasteful. Now that its farther continuation is at your disposal the people ask you to abolish this court. That it is an enormous expense to the county there can be no doubt. In their interest and in behalf of the welfare of the county will the justices do their duty and abolish it?—*Winston Republican.*

General Rules

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SALISBURY COLOEED NORMAL SCHOOL.—OPENS 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1881.—REV. J. O. CROSBY, PRINCIPAL.

I. Pupils failing to apply themselves to study, or who are guilty of any immoral or disreputable conduct, or who refuse to abide the rules of the school, or are deficient in ability, may be dismissed by the Board of Directors upon the report of the Principal.

II. No pupil will be allowed to use spirituous liquors, except upon sudden emergency, or on the prescription of a regular physician in case of sickness.

III. The Principal and his assistants will be required to devote their whole time during school hours to the instruction and discipline of their pupils, and they will at all times exercise a general supervision over the deportment of their pupils, who will be required to be respectful in all their intercourse with the Principal, assistants and members of the Board having control of the school.

IV. Pupils will be required to attend public worship on the Sabbath, at such of the churches in the city as they may select.

V. Pupils will not be allowed to leave the city during the term, without the written consent of the Principal, or in his absence, that of the senior assistant.

VI. The school shall be kept open daily, Saturdays excepted, for three full heurs in the morning, and three hours in the afternoon.

VII. Teachers and pupils will be held to a strict accountability for the care and preservation of all books, maps, charts, articles of furniture, &c., which may be furnished for the use of the school.

S. H. WILEY,
President of the Board of Directors of the Salisbury Normal School.
JOHN A. RAMSAY, *Secretary.*

Important Discovery in the Ward-Bonanza Mine.

From a letter received here we learn that Mr. Muffly, an eminent practical miner, has discovered on the Ward-Bonanza mining property in Davidson county, formerly known as the Ward Nine, a large quantity of what is known on the Pacific slope as "shale," which denotes the presence, in close proximity, of a substratum of what is also called water-worn pebbles, easily reached by sinking a shaft, which is now being done.

These "water-worn pebbles" out West, it is said, sometimes yield thousands of dollars per ton, and the yield under all circumstances is enormous. This substance now ascertained to be what is known in mining parlance as "shale" is what has generally been regarded here as broken down slate. And while this is and has been yielding gold in hundsome quantities, its value is greatly enhanced by denoting the near presence of the pebbles. While these surface deposits are extensive and rich, the veins from which they come are very large and rich in silver, gold and lead. One we learn, is sixty feet wide upon the surface, assaying from $17 to $65 per ton in silver, and while the former will be exhausted in time, the latter is inexhaustible.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

—Doctors warn the public that there is deadly danger in refrigerators unless they are kept perfectly clean.

STATE ITEMS.

TREATMENT OF BISHOP HOOD.—The following from the *Democrat*, exhibits how the colored people show their gratitude to such leaders as Bishop Hood:

"Bishop Hood, colored, says that at one of his appointments near Pineville, Mecklenburg county, last week, he found about 600 negroes gathered together. He told them that he would first preach a sermon and then would talk to them in favor of temperance. After he got through preaching, he says he began a temperance talk, when two-thirds of negroes left the house, and some of them rocked it while he was speaking, and otherwise behaved in a disgraceful manner. That's the way the deluded, vicious creatures act, and it is a very poor return for the money that has been expended by the white people for their education and elevation. It is very poor gratitude to such men of their own race as Hood, who has worked and done much for their benefit."

THE NORTH STATE MINING COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of North Carolina, with a capital of $10,000,000 or £2,000,000, have issued a prospectus with a view to place shares which are of $25 or £5 each par value in this country at £1 each. The principal mine appears to be the noted Copper Knob mine. This is a copper mine carrying gold and silver, and is a property of 350 acres, covered with heavy timber. The vein is a fissure, and varies from fifteen inches to four feet in width. The mine is opened to a depth of 157 feet on the incline, and has already produced a large quantity of rich and valuable ore. The vein at the present time is four feet wide, and carries an average of twenty per cent. of copper and forty dollars in gold and silver per ton. This mine is fully equipped with modern machinery, steam hoisting engine, air-compressor, air-drills, sixty-horse power boilers, twenty-five horse-power engine and two smelting furnaces of twenty tons capacity are being constructed. In the ore house there are about 300 tons of first-class ore, and not less than 600 tons standing in the incline and drifts on the foot-wall in the mine. The ore is the vitreous copper ore, bornite, malachite, and chrysocolla, all carrying free gold and silver. The properties have been very favorably reported upon. An estimate of gross earnings and receipts shows £7,00,000 or thirty-five per cent. available for dividends, and £32,000 to form a sinking fund for the twenty-year railway bonds issued by the company for the line from Statesville to the company's mines.—*London Mining Journal 2nd July.*

—Every year the darkies have at County Line, Davie county, what they call a "march," which is partly religious in its character and partly otherwise, and to which great crowds gather from Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Rowan and other counties. The "march" for 1881 begins to-morrow, and it is understood that both pro. and anti-prohibition will lift their heads at the meeting.

General News.

BREADSTUFFS TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—During the fiscal year ending June 31, 1881, the breadstuffs trade exhibited some little falling off in volume. The shipments from all ports embraced 91,250,000 bushels of corn, 1,928,355 bushels of rye, 140,461,770 bushels wheat, 884,912 bushels barley and 7,847,493 barrels of flour. Reducing the flour to grain the total exports are equal to 233,245,762 bushels, against 284,867,849 last year. Wheat and wheat flour exports footed up $211,000,000, an amount in excess of the value of the cotton shipments to foreign countries.

—A special to the Galveston, Tex., *News* from Corsicana says: Deputy Sheriff Cubley and posse started out Thursday for the residence of a couple of cattle and horse thieves, named Wesson, with warrants for their arrest. Meeting the men they ordered them to surrender. Dan Wesson said he would die first, and attempted to draw his revolver, whereupon the deputy sheriff sent a bullet crashing through his brain. Tom Wesson was arrested and lodged in jail.

BISHOP PHILIP KLINGEN SMITH MURDERED.—Bishop Philip Klingen Smith, at one time of high standing and influence in the Mormon Church and the exposer of the Mountain Meadow massacre and a participant therein is dead. His body was found in a prospect hole in Sonora, Mexico, under circumstances indicating murder. Bishop Smith has died as he expected. After convicting John D. Lee of the Mountain Meadow massacre he said: "I know the Church will kill me sooner or later. It is only a question of time." After returning from the trial, by order of the Church his wife left him and he started south and lived in Arizona. In that Territory two attempts were made to kill him.

BERLIN, July 27.—A letter from Russia states that there have been many persons arrested and several executions in St. Petersburg in connection with the discovery of another plot against the life of the Czar. An ex-Nihilist, who had betrayed his companions, has been assassinated in the outskirts of the capital. There have been six arrests in consequence. An accomplice of Solorief was also captured, and there have been many other arrests.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The Governor had a conference with the railroad authorities concerning the recent train robbery. Gov. Crittenden stated last night that it was the unanimous opinion that prompt and vigorous measures should be taken to bring the outlaws to justice, and he will issue a proclamation offering a reward of $50,000 for the arrest of the men who robbed the Rock Island train at Winston; $20,000 of the sum for the capture of the James boys, supposed to have been the leaders of the robbing party, and $6,000 each for the other five men.

FIREWORKS BY DAYLIGHT.—There was a great crowd at Manhattan Beach one afternoon and evening recently to see the Japanese fireworks and the illumination of the grounds with thousands of tiny lanterns. The novel feature of the Japanese fireworks is that they are set off in broad daylight, immediately in front of the Manhattan Beach Hotel. A lot of little Japs with big names, fire a big ball out of a cannon and when it reaches the prescribed height, several hundred feet in the air, the ball bursts, and the smoke takes a thousand different forms. Sometimes it is an elephant and he walks off in the clouds until he is out of sight. Sometimes it is the figure of a woman, and yesterday's woman was visible in the sky until she was more than a mile out at sea. Sometimes it is a lion, sometimes a tiger, or it may be a shower of Japanese parasols, a Japanese dwarf, or a huge bird that flaps his wings and flies away in the most natural style. More than a dozen huge kites of a novel pattern, flown without tails, were sent up before dark. Some of them were fifteen feet in length, and, though they were held with cords almost as thick as ropes, they all broke away and flew seaward. In the evening a mammoth kite was sent up with a tail made of twenty illuminated Japanese lanterns, making a beautiful and novel sight.

WHY CALLED COMMENCEMENT DAY.—Some are puzzled to know why the close of a college season is called commencement day. For the very simple reason that it is exactly what it is named. All the examinations have been finished and the classes promoted. The graduates deliver their speeches and commence the active duties of life. If the test has proven correct the senior commences to be a man of the world; the junior becomes a senior; a sophomore a junior, and a freshman a sophomore, All commence a higher grade. True, vacation intervenes between this and the next session, but no examinations are required at the opening only to new pupils—all the others are going into the higher classes to which they were promoted at commencement. While seemingly the close of one college year it is really the commencement of the next; is truly commencement day.

Yorktown Centennial.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Congressional Committee on the Yorktown Centennial met to-day at their rooms in the Capitol. The Yorktown Centennial Association was represented, by invitation, by its President, General Superintendent and Secretary, and an agreement was arrived at as to the arrangements to be made. Temple farm, the property of the Association was, accepted as the ground of the encamptment of the military, and the portion required for this purpose has been placed under charge of Col. Craighill, United States Army, who will at once lay out streets for tents and arrange for the distribution of water. Wharves are to be built for the accommodation of all vessels attending. The general programme of the Yorktown Centennial Association already promulgated was endorsed. The Association met on Monday, in Richmond, to perfect their plans and decide upon the amount necessary to secure a celebration worthy of the occasion and nation. The Committees in the several States will then immediately complete the work. Rates of transportation by rail and water will be announced. The Secretary of War has invited Major General Hancock to take charge of the military portion of the celebration.

Millions of Melons.

CARGOES OF THE EUSCIOUS FRUIT RECEIVED IN PORT YESTERDAY—SOME IDEAS OF THE MELON TRADE AND ITS MAGNITUDE.

We are on the eve of what may be, more euphonistically than orthographically, perhaps, called the "melonious" season. Few people have an adequate idea of the extent and magnitude of the melon trade in New York city. Near the West Washington Market are several docks at which, during the season which now has fairly set in, vessels land daily from the Southern ports, bringing cargoes of from 7,000 to 10,000 melons at a time, and so great is the demand for the fruit that a few hours after the landing of the vessel the entire cargo is generally disposed of. During the busiest season, which is in August, as many as 100,000 melons are frequently received in New York in a day, and a single vessel will sometimes bring from 30,000 to 40,000, though the average cargo is much smaller. Last summer, however, one commission house received by a single vessel 37,500 large watermelons, and within a few hours they were all disposed of!

BUSY SCENES AT THE "SHORT DOCK."

The "short dock," near Washington Market, presented yesterday a very busy appearance. The schooner Martha was dischrrging a cargo of 7,000 watermelons from North Carlina, and a long line of produce dealers' carts from the market was drawn up each receiving from 100 to 500 and hurriedly rattling away as the cart was loaded up. The prices of the melons vary from $10 to $30 a hundred wholesale, or ten to thirty cents apiece. The wholesale dealers sell the fruit to the retail venders who keep fruit stalls or grocery shops or to hotels and restaurants taking any considerable number at an advance of perhaps thirty or forty per cent., and the retail vender makes the "dear public" pay another advance of from sixty to seventy per cent., so that the retail price for which a melon is purchased at a grocery shop is just about double its cost to the Washington Market dealer. The first melons of the season generally arrive from Florida and Texas, then Georgia sends forth her succulent products to the thirsty, and soon after North and South Carolina follow suit. Later in the season Virginia melons begin to arrive, and Delaware and Maryland send in large numbers—the backbone of the season when other resources have been pretty well exhausted resting in New Jersey. One reason why melon dealers expect a very prosperous season is that the peach crop having been considerably injured the demand for melons is anticipated to increase in proportion to the decrease of the peach supply, it being the general experience of fruit dealers that the scarcity or mediocrity of one favored fruit always creates a greater demand for another to fill its place.

THE MELON EATING REGION.

Having already stated where our principal supply of melons is drawn from it may be well to refer also to the principal places of consumption. How many melons the hot and thirsty New Yorkers daily consume it would require a very difficult feat in statistics to ascertain with anything like accuracy, but melon dealers agree in declaring that only about one half of the melons brought to this port are consumed here. New York is the grand distributing centre for the melon trade. Not only are Philadelphia, Jersey City, Newark, Brooklyn and the cities of the interior of New York State supplied from the metropolis, but the entire East, North and Northwest and Canada draw their rich and juicy melons from us. "New York is the great distributing point as far as Chicago," a dealer said yesterday. Melons can be easily sent by rail long distances, as they will last from ten to thirteen days. They are brought here in sailing vessels, steamers and by rail from the South, and it is but rarely that a vessel comes with a cargo spoiled from the fact of her being overdue. Such melons have to be got rid of with great alacrity and often with no inconsiderable loss, and sometimes the consignees are glad enough to receive $5 a hundred or five cents apiece for them. In the opinion of veterans in the trade the most pronounced melon eating region is New England. The Yankees love melons almost as much as they do pumpkins, and the Dutch-American districts of New York and New Jersey have also a special weakness for the fruit, consuming enormous quantities of it during the entire summer, and particularly during the dog days.

THE "MUSK" MELONS.

The melon season opened unusually late this year. Some years ago the season opened, one summer, as early as February, while comparatively few watermelons were to be got here, even in June. Large arrivals began only about four weeks ago, and are expected to assume enormous proportions this month—more especially, as before stated, owing to the partial failure of the peach crop. The muskmelon or cantelope season is much later, and will probably set in within two weeks. Of these fewer are eaten, owing to their greater scarcity and cost, largely caused by the difficulties of transportation. They will only keep four or five days, and even at that must be picked green not to ripen too fast during their transit to the city. They are brought here by steamers and cars — mostly from North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, and New Jersey—as sailing vessels would be too slow to keep them in condition, and instead of being packed in layers like watermelons, they are put into barrels containing from twenty-five to one hundred each. Owing to the great risk involved in the transportation of this precarious fruit the dealers expect a much larger profit, and the prime cantelopes which have been sold at the dock at $5 for a barrel of say fifty, or ten cents apiece, will be retailed the very next day on Broadway at twenty-five or thirty cents or more. In the most expensive restaurants as much as forty cents is charged for a small musk melon, but very soon they will grow in cheapness as well as abundance and afford a delectable treat to the lover of a good table who is weary of the monotony of the ever recurring watermelon.—*N. Y. Herald.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—Paints and Oils, a full line at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Lewis' White Lead at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemens' Fine Shoes.

—Lithia Water for sale by the gallon at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW, at the Salem Book Store.

—Lamps and all Lamp Goods at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

—For your spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, go to H. W. FRIES'.

—GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed MONTAGUE & GRAY and GRAY & WILSON.

—A few copies of REVISED TESTAMENT at the Bookstore. More on hand shortly,

THE UNIVERSITY.
—OF—
NORTH CAROLINA.

NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN
AUGUST 25th, 1881

Combines the advantages of the old Curriculum, with special and extended instruction according to the University system. Connected with it are schools of **LAW**, of **MEDICINE**, and of **PHARMACY**.

Special facilities given for practical studies, such as
Analytical and Agricultural, Chemistry, Land Surveying, Drawing, Book-Keeping, Business, Law, Phonography, &c.

Expenses, including tuition and room rent $185 to $230 per annum.
Address, for catalogue and particulars,
KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.
President.
Chapel Hill, N, C., July 1. 27-2w.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
A TRUE TONIC
A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient **tonic**; especially *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc.* Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, *removing all dyspeptic symptoms*, such as *Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* **The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.** Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book (32 pp. of useful and amusing reading)—*sent free.* BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.
See that all Iron Bitters are made by BROWN CHEMICAL Co. and have crossed red lines on wrapper.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BITTERS

LOOK OUT!
N. T. SHORE & CO.,
SALEM, N. C.

HAVING carried on the GROCERY BUSINESS for the past 12 months, we announce to the citizens of Salem, Winston and vicinity, and the public generally, that we intend in the future, as in the past, to keep the best stock of

Family Groceries,

ever offered in this market.

Good Coffee at from 15 to 25 cents. Best qualities of Sugar. Good Tea, as cheap as the cheapest. Best Rice, Barley, Hominy, Grits and Oatmeal. Best quality of Spices constantly on hand.

Soda and Lemon Biscuits, and Ginger Snaps, fresh from the bakery. Royal Baking Powders, best in use.

Canned Goods.

Oysters, Sardines, Salmon.

Plain and Fancy Candies.

No. 1 Syrup, as good as the best. No 2 and 5 Syrup and Cuba and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Chocolate.

CHOICE BACON AND LARD, AND GOO FLOUR AND MEAL always on hand.

No. 1 Apple Vinegar. White Wine Vinegar. Mackerel. Best Kerosene Oil. Candles. Matches. J. & P. Coats' Thread. Cigars. Black Mountain, Durham and Little Joker Smoking Tobacco, Chewing Tobacco, and Snuff, as good as can be found in this market. Soaps and Starch in any quantity. **Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Goods,** with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Country Produce

Bought for Cash or Barter.

CALL AND SEE US.

Thanking you for your kind patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
N. T. SHORE & CO.,
West side of Public Square, Salem, N. C.
Salem, N. C., May 12, 1881.–1ŏ.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

All kinds of fruit trees and small fruit plants at unusually, low rate, prices and descriptions sent free. Address
N. W. CRAFT.
Shore, Yadkin Co., N. C.

THE NEWS & OBSERVER.
RALEIGH, N. C.
LARGEST WEEKLY IN THE STATE.

WE GIVE 2,500 COLUMS OF READING MATTER during the year. We print full reports of the meetings of all important religious bodies and of court and legislative proceedings, and generally all matters of interest occuring in the State.

We give the latest Telegrams, the latest Market Reports, the freshest news, interesting Articles, Stories for the girls and Farm Notes for the boys.

Our Market Reports will be worth many dollars to farmers and merchants.

Take your County Paper, and then send $2.00 for the NEWS AND OBSERVER.

Specimen copies furnished on application.

Summer Complaints

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, *and many lives are lost* through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a *sure* cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., and is *perfectly safe.*

Read the following:

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER *never fails to afford instant relief* for cramp and pain in the stomach.
JOSEPH BURDETT.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1881.
The *very best* medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is *a sure cure* every time.
JULIUS W. DEE.

MOINGONA, IOWA, March 13, 1881.
I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of cramp, colic, and cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief.
L. E. CALDWELL.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 28, 1881.
For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it *always cures.* Would not feel safe without a bottle in the house.
SACO, ME., Jan. 29, 1881.

Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is *safe, sure, and reliable.* No mother should allow it to be out of the family.
H. I. NAYES.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1881.
We began using it over thirty years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.
W. O. SPERRY.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., Feb. 23, 1881.
Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house.
DR. E. MORTON.

U. S. CONSULATE,
CREFELD, RHENISH PRUSSIA, Feb. 8, 1881.
I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an *indispensable necessity.*
T. S. POTTER, U. S. Consul.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENG.
I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found almost instant relief.
H. J. NOONE.

21 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, ENG.
During a residence of twenty-three years in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief.
R. CLAMIDGE.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all.

For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.

CONDENSED TIME.
North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 15 1881.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 43. Daily.	No. 51 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	4 05 a m	4 15 p m	6 30 a m
" Salisbury	5 56 a m	6 07 p m	11 16 a m
" High Point	7 25 a m	7 25 p m	1 55 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 05 a m	7 57 p m	3 10 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 40 a m		3 10 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	11 45 a m		11 02 p m
" Durham	12 25 p m		12 31 a m
" Raleigh	1 40 p m		3 11 a m
Leave	1 45 p m	3 41 a m	
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	8 30 a m	

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 43.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 15, 1881.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 52 Daily ex. Sun
Leave Goldsboro	1 25 p m		4 20 p m
Arrive Raleigh	3 50 p m		9 25 p m
Leave "	3 55 p m		2 55 p m
Arrive Durham	5 09 p m		12 18 a m
" Hillsboro	5 48 p m		6 45 a m
" Greensboro	7 57 p m		6 00 p m
Leave "	8 17 p m	9 31 a m	
Arrive High Point	9 12 p m	10 02 a m	
" Salisbury	10 32 p m	11 15 a m	
" Charlotte	12 20 a m	1 00 p m	

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

No. 42.—Connects at Air-Line June. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-East.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily			9 40 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 57 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	11 40 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	5 30 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	6 28 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	7 30 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 48 and 47 between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

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FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

—BLANK BOOKS at the Salem Book Store.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the **Mexican Mustang Liniment** has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—**the best of its kind.** For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment is without an equal.

It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican

MUSTANG

Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of **the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, of rheumatic martyrs restored, or a valuable horse or ox saved** by the healing power of this

LINIMENT

which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scarn.

For the BRUTE CREATION it cures

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS
FOR MAN OR BEAST.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and discretion or dissipated or single, old or poor health or languishing, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over mid-night work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If suffering from any indiscretion; if you are married, suffering from being on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of HopBitters

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobac

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1881.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the PRESS office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

CLUBBING.

Clubs of the PRESS and GOOD LITERATURE one year for $1.75. This is the best offer yet made, and will give you a weekly nearly as large as the PRESS. In short, two papers every week for $1.75, cash in advance.

—First Quarter on Tuesday, 11.20 in the evening.

—Jack, a faithful watch-dog at the Academy, is dead.

LOTS in Winston for sale. Enquire at Salem Book Store.

—Mount Tabor Post Office in this (Forsyth County) has been discontinued.

—Arrangements have been made to enlarge the Chapel adjoining the Moravian church.

—The Water Supply Company of Winston are sanguine of having water on the streets sometime during the fall months.

—The child of Theodore Knaus', whose death we noticed last week, was not a boy, but an infant girl, named Carrie Elizabeth.

—There was a prohibition speaking at Farmington, Davie county, on last Saturday. A large crowd in attendance.

—Master Eddie Crosland has opened a neat little confectionery store in the room next door to his father's grocery store.

—Corn is looking bad in and about Smith Grove. Several farmers who have large crops in the river bottoms, say they will make but half crops.

—J. P. Vest, Esq., has purchased H. D. Lott's stock of groceries, and carries on the grocery business at the old Jenkin's stand.

The *Post* says the dry weather in the Mount Airy section is becoming alarming. It has been near three months since there was rain enough to soak the ground.

—E. E. Knaus, with a force of hands, is engaged in cleaning out the mill race. Wm. Brendle is putting new gates for letting off the water when the mill is not running.

—Officer Shepperd relieved a darkie of 85 for carrying concealed weapons in the shape of a pistol, which unfortunately had slipped out of the darkies pocket.

—Sunday services in the Moravian church will hereafter commence at *half past* 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Sunday School will also be held in the morning.

—The Kernersville *News* of July 29, says: The convicts on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. made a break this week, four made their escape and one was shot down.

—The Statesville *Landmark* entered into its eighth volume last week. Mr. Caldwell has built up his paper to a paying basis. It is one of our best exchanges, and we are pleased with the success it has met with.

—A small engine does the work of pumping the water into the reservoir of the Water Company. What has become of the project of enlarging the capacity of the water tank? If we mistake not there was something of the kind on foot last March or April.

—The Anti-Prohibitionists held a mass meeting at Brown's Hall, on Tuesday last. There was a large number in attendance. Messrs. Watson & Glenn addressed the Assembly. Good feeling seemed to prevail though the enthusiasm was not at a white heat.

PIEDMONT.—The Danbury *News* says: "There are quite a number of health and pleasure seekers in Danbury and about the springs. There are several families occupying the cabins at the springs, and new arrivals almost daily."

SAD ACCIDENT.—Frank Jones, ex-Sheriff of Yadkin County, met with a serious and painful accident on Friday last. The team attached to a wagon became restless and finally runaway, throwing him out and breaking a leg and an arm.

—The watermellon season is in full blast. Lots of small melons to be had at very low prices. On Saturday we saw several lots being taken home, the market being glutted. On Monday some fine river melons sold as low as 12½ cents a piece by the load.

—We are informed that Lewis Harper, (colored), employed on the Midland R. R., beyond the Yadkin, was buried in a "slide" one day last week. He was engaged in undermining the side of a deep cut when the earth gave way and sliding down buried him alive. Vigorous shovelling by the other hands soon exhumed him, a little bruised and considerably frightened.

PERSONALS.—Geo. B. Everitt, Revenue Collector for this district, is spending a few days at Salem Hotel. He is just back from Washington.

T. R. Purnell was called to Hillsboro to speak in behalf of the antis.

Prof. E. W. Lineback and daughter have been making an extensive mountain tour, embracing North Western N. C.

—Ed. McDuffie has been at home on a visit to a sick relative.

Chas. B. Steers, for some time connected with the Midland Railroad office in this place, has left for Colorado, where he is employed by a Railroad constructing party, of which his father is principal constructor.

—J. F. Carlton, office clerk in the Midland Railroad office, at this place, left for Statesville, his home, on Monday evening. He goes to visit his father, who is sick.

Mrs. Church is visiting relatives and friends at Ffafftown.

Wm. T. Vogler, wife and little daughter, and Mrs. Christ. Fogle, Mrs. Chas. Fogle and Mrs. A. Fogle left for Beaufort on Tuesday morning.

Wm. A. Lemly and lady, J. D. Tavis and lady, J. W. Goslen and lady, and a number of others, we learn, will go on the excursion to Asheville, on the 8th.

—The engineers all along the N. C. Midland Railroad were here this week, registered at Salem Hotel, as follows.

Capt. O. A. Ramsour, A. N. Hurdle, J. W. Proctor, J. W. Wheat, Geo. G. Brent. S. P. Kneeland is at the Merchant's Hotel, Winston.

—Prof. D'Anna is spending his vacation at Beaufort. Dossy Battle writes to the *Southerner*, as follows:

"Prof. D'Anna, instructor of music for Salem Female Academy, decidedly the 'belle of the ball' at Beaufort and the darling of men, women and children, is also master of the art of blue fishing."

Mrs. Clara Dargan McLean, of South Carolina, is visiting Prof. E. W. Lineback, en route for New York, to make preparations for publishing a new book. She has many friends here, being a student of Salem Academy in ante-bellum times.

LACE.—Two Irish lace peddlers are canvassing this place and Winston, making the Salem Hotel headquarters. Two women do the work of peddling. We learn they have an establishment for the manufacture of lace at Charlotte in this State, employing some twenty hands.

—The State Dental Association met at Asheville last week. The proceedings were full of interest to the profession. The session was as delightful as Asheville could make it. Dr. J. W. Hunter, of Salem, was elected Treasurer. Dr. C. J. Watkins was elected to fill the vacancy on Board of Dental Examiners for one year.

The next session will be held in Salem, 1st Tuesday in June, 1881.

—The *Sentinel* says: Mr. Alph. Douthit is erecting a large and commodious grist mill on the Yadkin River, near Idol's Ferry. This is but one of many manufacturing enterprises that will spring up along this noble stream when once brought into direct intercourse with the outside world by means of railroads and steam boats.

FINE SOAP!—Super Triple Scented Toilet Soap at

SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—The closing exercises of Smith Grove Academy, Rev. Mr. Murchison, Principal, took place on last Friday. A large number of persons were present, and all the scholars rendered their parts in a very satisfactory manner. Rev. J. W. Randle opened the exercises with a fervent prayer. The Salem Amateur Band furnished the music in its usual excellent style. The Fall Session will begin October 1st, 1881.

—Geo. E. Vogler, one of our printers, has constructed an amusing toy in the shape of a box with hopper, in which is poured wheat. By turning a crank the wheat disappears and a nice lot of candy drops from a spout below. It is a magic box, and if grains of pop corn are put in the hopper they come out below popped ready to eat. The machine was the result of leisure thought while smoking his pipe. It is real fun for the children, and mystifies older heads.

—Prof. Wurreschke is quite a pedestrian. Having been over this section thoroughly, he has extended his perambulations as far as the Yadkin River, which he thinks a fine body of water. The Professor is aquatic enough to enjoy a good swim, and this, in company with his two oldest boys he thoroughly enjoyed at Hall's Ferry, making headquarters at C. A. Hall's hospitable home. These little tramps are common in the fatherland, where a ten or twenty miles walk is only considered good exercise.

The Revised Testament.—A few copies of the Revised Testament at the Salem Bookstore. All should have a copy. A very good "old and new version on opposite pages" edition.

MAGIC UNDER CANVASS.—Prof. Gus Rich has nearly completed his neat outfit for the summer and fall show campaign in N. W. and Western North Carolina. His handsome new canvass is up, and has been thoroughly tested. The stage has been set up, curtain stretched and everything proved satisfactory. The new wagon is built expressly for the business and will make a neat appearance.

Several novelties are in preparation, and by the time the Exhibition is ready for the road, it will be fully up to and superior in many respects to anything of the kind ever seen in this section.

—Mistakes will occasionally happen, even with the most careful. On Tuesday Frank Spaugh picked up a bucket in Joe Knaus'es shop, thinking it was his own, and went to work leaving his bucket in the shop, and depositing the one he picked up in Shore's store until he returned from his work. When noon arrived Joe, with a keen appetite, made preparations for eating his dinner, and as he lifted the lid of the bucket and found it empty the blank expression that passed over his countenance is hard to describe. The mistake was however remedied after a while and Joe's phiz resumed its usual cheerful look. He got his dinner.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.—A gentleman up from that section last week, reports the dead lock on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad at Haw river broken, and that a new stockade had been built, and a part of the hands removed to it near the Stokes line. The work will now be pushed rapidly forward in the direction of Walnut Cove, and it is believed that by the time the laying of the iron from Gulf to Greensboro is completed that the road bed from the latter place to Walnut Cove or a point near Germanton in Stokes county will be ready for the iron.—*Danbury Reporter*.

—A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., August 1, 1881.

W. B. Brown, Wm. B. Bradford, 2, James Cannon, Miss Eliza Cornish, Dr. W. H. H. Cobb, W. J. Ellis, Miss Martha J. Fisher, John N. Guy, Miss Jamimie Hairston, H. A. Hege, Mrs. R. C. Holland, Mrs. R. C. Hall, Miss Maria Longworth, J. A. Martin, Joseph Pollard, Miss Mary Pique, R. W. Powers, Price Pinnick, M. Swaim, Miss Lula Shoush, M. V. Smith, Miss Mary Temples, Miss G. E. Thompson, Miss Alice Voncannen, Robert Watson, Martial Williams, care Virger Williams,

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Winston Water Works.

Mr. Hinshaw, one of the constructing committee, has furnished the *Republican* with the facts in the case which we reproduce here:

"Some 700,000 brick have been made. The cement is bought with which to lay the brick. The piping, hydrants and special casting are bought and 100 tons are to be shipped this week and will arrive here early next week.

"The lead and packing to lay the pipe are already here, and over 3,000 feet of ditching ar cut.

"As soon as the pipe arrives the laying will be commenced, which is to be done by F. & H. Fries, of Salem.

"The water wheel is being built rapidly and the pump, gearing, &c., has been purchased and is expected to be here inside of 15 days. After the wheel is completed the well will be finished and after the pump is put in operation the reservoir will be commenced as it is impossible to get water sufficient before.

"The lowest capacity of the pump will be 200 gallons per minute, so the water supply of the town will be ample.

"The capacity of the reservoir is expected to be one million gallons."

The *Republican* adds:

"It is due the directors to state that the pipe, lead, pump, packing and cement has been purchased at extremely low figures. The brick are of extra quality and all made under the supervision of the directors at a reasonable cost.

"With this statement of the case it is only fair to judge that the day is not distant when we will have water in abundance. In the mean time we are advised that subscriptions to capital stock is desired and our people, as an investment, should not hesitate in this direction."

The officers of the company are as follows:

President—Judge T. J. Wilson.
Treasurer—E. A. Pfohl.
Secretory—S. E. Allen.
Construction Committee—G. W. Hinshaw, W. L. Brown, P. H. Hanes, S. E Allen.

These gentlemen with Jas A. Gray, Esq., are the directors.

Joint Meeting of the Board of Commissioners and Magistrates.

Ordered that C. E. Brindle be sent to the Poor-House.

Ordered that Felix Sink be appointed school committeeman in District No. 13, in place of David Shoaf.

It being the time appointed by law for the Magistrates of the county to meet with the Board to levy taxes, etc., and it appearing that a majority of the Magistrates were present, on motion, the following levy of taxes was made, to-wit: State Tax for general fund, 28 cents on each $100 valuation of real and personal property and 84 cents on each taxable Poll. For Schools, 12½ cents on the $100 valuation of real and personal property and 37½ cents on the poll. For County purposes, including poor fund and bridge fund, 24 cents on each $100 valuation of real and personal property and 72 cents on each poll and 2¼ cents on the $100 valuation of real and personal property and 6¾ cents on each poll for school purposes to supply deficiencies in maintaining a four month's school. Also, the same Taxes under Schedule B. and C. for County purposes as is levied by the State on same subjects for State purposes.

On motion, it was decided by the Board of Magistrates that three Committeemen be appointed, consisting of T. J. Wilson, J. W. Alspaugh and J. W. Fries, for the purpose of ascertaining what the county jail and lot on which it stands can be sold for and also the actual cost of a new jail, and report proceedings of the same at the next meeting of the Board for their ratification or rejection.

On motion, it was decided by the Magistrates that the Board of Commissioners be appointed to ascertain cost of jail fees and costs of the Inferior Court and report the same at the next meeting of the Justices on the 1st Monday in September next.

On motion the Board of Justices then adjourned.

The County Commissioners then proceeded with the transaction of their business and a large number of minor matters being disposed of the most important of which we give.

Ordered that Frank Spease be appointed School Committeeman in Broadbay col. Dist., vice W. T. Butler.

A petition signed by a large number of citizens of Winston Township was filed asking for a new voting place to be created in said township. The usual publication was ordered to be made.

Settlements with Wm. Barrow and W. H. Goslen, tax collectors, were examined and approved, after which the Board adjourned.—*Sentinel*.

MARRIED.

In this county, at the residence of the bride's father, by John Boyer, Esq., Mr. DAVID A. BURK to Miss ALMARIDA A. CHARLES.

DIED.

In Winston, on last Friday, Mr. ISAIAH S. MCKAUGHN, aged about 50 years.

In Waughtown, on Friday last, Mrs. MARY JENKINS, wife of Henry Jenkins, and oldest daughter of Wm. Spaugh, aged about 25 years.

In Texas, on the 10th ult. Mr. DAVID KERNS, aged 74 years. Deceased was formerly a resident of Rowan county.

In Webster county, Iowa, on Saturday morning, July 9, 1881, Mrs. LYDIA M. SPAINHOWER, wife of J. W. Spainhower. She awoke about one o'clock, and said she could not get her breath. The family was instantly aroused, but could render no help; she was a corpse in about five minutes after she awoke. She did her work as usual the day before, and remarked she felt better than she had felt for some time. She leaves a husband and six children, besides many friends to mourn her loss. She was beloved by all who knew her. Her age was 57 years and 12 days.

Mother, dear mother, we miss thee at home,
Mother, thou hast left us so sudden and forlorn,
In such grief and such sorrow 'tis hard to be borne;
Mother, dear mother, oh where hast thou gone?

Gone from your home of earthly clay,
Gone to your home of endless day,
Gone to your home where angels dwell,
No sound disturbs, no chiming bell
Awakes again the slumbering form;
But as the sunlight gilds the morn,
Will your voice resound through Heaven's dome:
To the home of the angels have I gone.

We'll come to your home, we know 'tis bright and fair,
We know you will welcome us from a world of care,
With arms outstretched, in tones of love,
To the angels' home in realms above,
We'll join your band with fathers, mothers,
In snowy robes, with sisters, brothers,
Have ready a place for us when we come,
In your home of rest, the angels' home.

WRITTEN BY A FRIEND.

Western Sentinel please copy.

There's Music in the Waters.

Yes, music in the waters; music in the ocean; music in the solemn forest; music in the watching star; music in the cannon; music everywhere, but the sweetest, and the most for the money, is found in the SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL. Just see in the June number, that sweet song, "The Old Musician and His Harp;" the good chorus, "There's Music in the Waters;" Mascot Polka," from the latest opera, and "Blossom Waltz," for the six year old music student. Over $1.00 worth in this one number—$12 worth yearly—and to cap all, $1.00 worth of Premium Sheet Music presented each subscriber. 20 pages of musical reading matter, and 8 pages of Music monthly; and all for only $1.25 yearly. Send a 3 cent stamp for specimen copy of the *neatest, brightness* and *best* Musical Magazine in the land. Address **Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.**

When the Fields are White with Cotton?

"No money now; can't buy Pianos or Organs till cotton comes in." Yes you can. Rake up $10 *Cash on an Organ, or* $25 *Cash on a Piano*, and we will sell you during *June, July, August and September*, at **Rock Bottom Cash Rates** and wait 3 months for balance, *without one cent of interest*. Cash rates. Three Months Credit. No Interest. Don't forget it. Grand summer Clearing Out Sale of New and Second-Hand Instruments—500 Pianos, 500 Organs. All Styles. All grades. All prices. *Must be closed out. Special Terms* to Installment buyers. Cash prices advanced only *Ten Per Cent*. Fifteen Days Test Trial. Guaranteed Instruments from *six best makers*. Catalogue and full information mailed free of charge. Avoid being imposed upon by Beatty, or any other man, by ordering at once from the Great Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot of the South, **Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.**

NOTICE.

Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have you complied with the law. If not, look to your duties between this and the 15th day of August, 1881, and save costs.

C. S. HAUSER,
July 11th, 1881. *Probate Judge.*

A. N. ZEVELY,
ON F. STREET,
WASHINGTON, - - D. C
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

—Those wishing to try our Teas can obtain samples free.

GRAY & MARTIN.

—Fullest line of Toilet Articles and Perfumery in the towns at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

FINE SHOES.

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples.

H. W. FRIES.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 00 to $1 00
Wheat, (red) " "	90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	75 to 80
Oats, " "	35 to 40
Rye, " "	75 to 85
Barley, per bush,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 75 to 3 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	00 to 00
Peas, (white,) "	00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	7 to 9
Country Meat, (hog round,)	9 to 11
" Hams'	10 to 12
Green Apples per bushel,	40 to 0 50
Eggs, per dozen,	10 to 00
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 0
Beeswax, " "	20 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel	80 to 0 90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	00 to 0 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	00 to 0
Chickens, per dozen,	1 50 to 2 00
Hay, per hundred,	35 to 40
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs,	00 to 00
Blackberries,	0 to 00
Whortlleberries	0 to 00
Dried Cherries	0 to 00
Dried Apples	0 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

[CORRECTED BY A. B. GORRELL.]

—The offerings this week are very large and prices well sustained, infact all grades are higher. Bright and fine wrappers are scarce and in great demand. It is certainly a favorably time for marketing the weed.

Lugs Common Green	3 00 to 3 50
" " Red	4 00 to 5 50
" Good	5 00 to 7 00
Smokers, common green bight	4 00 to 5 00
" " bright	5 50 to 6 50
" good	7 00 to 8 50
" fine	9 00 to 11 00
" fancy	12 00 to 18 00
Good, rich, ripe, sweet fillers	9 00 to 17 00
Cutters, thin, bright leaf	12 00 to 18 00
Leaf, common green	5 00 to 7 00
" " red	6 00 to 8 50
" good, waxy red	9 00 to 12 00
Wrappers Common dark	15 00 to 20 00
" Good, red	30 00 to 40 00
" com., mahoghany,	12 50 to 18 00
" good, rich, "	20 00 to 25 00
" fine	40 00 to 50 00
" common bright	16 00 to 18 00
" good	22 50 to 30 00
" fine	35 00 to 40 50
" fancy	50 00 to 60 00 to 75 00

Damaged tobacco of all grades sells very low.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 6.45. a. m., and every day at 3.40, p. m. Due every day, by 12:30, a. m., and every day except Sunday, by 11.45, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

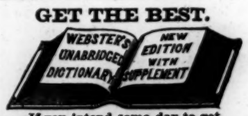
YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 5:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend and Richmond Hill Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p.m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Yokely, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 5:30, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

GET THE BEST.



If you intend some day to get
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED,
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THE NEW EDITION
Contains over 118,000 Words,
1928 Pages, 3000 Engravings,
Four Pages Colored Plates,
4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings,
Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names.
THE "most beautiful and complete English Dictionary." THE
Has 3000 Engravings, nearly three times as many as any other Dict'ry. THE
Every school and family should have it for constant reference.
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Sale of *Webster's* is over 20 times the sale of any other series of Dictionaries. STANDARD
The "highest authority of the Courts in definition."—*Chief Justice Waite.*
Almost universal authority in deciding the meaning of words. AND
No other Dictionary has been bought by any State to supply its Schools.
Dictionary on which nine-tenths of the School Books of the country are based. STANDARD
Authority in the Government Printing Office at Washington. Jan. 1881.
Recommended by State Supt's Schools in 36 States, and 50 College Pres'ts.
Dictionary that has been placed in more than 32,000 public schools in U. S.
IS IT NOT THE STANDARD?
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Also Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary. 1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW.

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1881.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

WINSTON, N. C.

Four years ago to-day we opened our first stock of GOODS in one of the buildings we now occupy. Not satisfied to remain where we started, we have from time to time added to our building and stock, so that we can safely say that we now have the most complete Store Rooms in the State. We have in use two of BATES' best ELEVATORS by the means of which we have easy access to all parts of the ten Rooms in our Block, all of which are filled with Merchandise of every description, which we buy at the lowest prices, mostly from manufacturers, and which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IN OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS, WHICH ARE THE LARGEST IN TOWN, we will duplicate in prices any bill of an ordinary amount bought in any market, freight taken into consideration.

OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENTS ARE THE MOST COMPLETE IN WINSTON. We call especial attention to our line of

DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, LAWNS, PEQUETS, SUITINGS, NOTIONS, PARASOLS, COTTONADES, CASSIMERES, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Winchester, Va., and Miles' Philadelphia Shoes A SPECIALTY.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

400 Suits of Mens' and Boys' Clothing
40 Cases Hats.
85 Cases and Bales of Dry Goods
50 Cases Notions
100 Bags Coffee
50 Barrels Sugar
75 " Syrups
150 Kegs of Nails and Horse Shoes

SPLENDID STOCK OF

STAPLE HARDWARE,

Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Tin Ware, Hollow Ware and Queensware

in large quantities and great variety.

2,000 Dozens Coats' Spool Cotton at N. Y. Prices.
2,000 Pounds Sole Leather.
20,000 Pounds Meat and Lard.
White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

We intend to make it to the interest of every one to come and see us, and we invite you to do so.

7,500 BAGS OF THE CELEBRATED STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE For Sale this Spring.

Buy your GOODS of us and sell your TOBACCO at our NEW WAREHOUSE, (PACE'S) when completed, and you will come as near getting the worth of your money in Merchandise, and the worth of your Tobacco in money as you can get in this wide world.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

Respectfully,

HINSHAW BROTHERS.

May 19th, 1881.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL

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Insurable Property,
Against Loss or Damage by Fire,
On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent at Salem, N. C

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD
Assets, over - - $30,000,000.
Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLON DOLLARS
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1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
J. A. LINEBACK, SALEM, N. C.,
Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages in the business fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

NEW BOOKS.—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received at the Salem Bookstore.

I. W. DURHAM,
PRACTCAL
Marble-Worker
AND DEALER IN
MONUMENTS
AND
TOMBSTONES.
WINSTON, N. C.
Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

SPRING OPENING.

NEW GOODS.
REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Spring and Summer of 1881, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT.
Salem, N. C., April, 1, 1881.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$25 PREMIUM.

GET THE BEST.

Turner's Patent Evaporator.

A PREMIUM OF $25 will be given the farmer who produces the greatest quantity of sugar from syrup made by Turner's Patent Evaporator, from one acre of seed cane, grown in North Carolina. Ten pounds to be exhibited at the next annual State Fair at Raleigh.

Turner's Patent Evaporator has been in use for two years, and is highly recommended by farmers and others who have used it. The following certificate speaks for itself:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY CO., } January 18th, 1881.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have used the Turner Evaporator for the past year and find it to be a perfect success.

It has advantages that no other evaporator has:

1st. The fire can be regulated without any danger of risk of burning or scorching the molasses.

2nd. The arrangement is such that you can regulate the flow of juice and discharge of finished syrup with such accuracy as not to endanger the syrup from its having tinge of scorch or dark drugy appearance.

3rd. It facilitates the labor so very much that one hand can attend to the Evaporator and do good work; besides many other advantages that I have neither time or space here to enumerate.

REV. J. J. SETLIFF.

P. S. I made syrup from the early Amber Cane that actually commenced the process of granulation on the Evaporator.

J. J. S.

For further information, call on or address, W. E. TURNER, Dalton, N. C.

or B. TURNER, Bethania, N. C.

March 3, 1881—8—6m.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

FROM
COL. L. T. FOSTER.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 10th, 1881.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago *Express*, I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it, they ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions and the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps have disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colt's limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the State. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully,

L. T. FOSTER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure
ON HUMAN FLESH.

Patten's Mills, Washington Co., N. Y., February 21st, 1878.

DR. B. J. KENDALL, Dear Sir: The particular case on which I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your Spavin Cure put the foot to the ground again, and for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used. Yours truly,

REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor of M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, such as spavins splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings and any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for illustrated Circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

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FACTS AND COMMENTS.

The *Europe* of Brussells publishes some curious statistics of suicides attributed to unhappy marriages. According to this statement, in Sweden, out of every 1,000 suicides, those of 16 men and 24 women were said to have resulted from matrimonial misunderstandings or incompatibility of temper. In Norway the figures were 21 men and 18 women; in Prussia, 48 men and 51 women; in Saxony, 26 men and 29 women; in Italy, 75 men and 76 women; in France, 138 men and 164 women. It is remarked that the largest number of these suicides occur in France and Italy; where divorce doest not exist.

It is stated that 100,000 buffalo hides have been sent out of the Yellowstone country alone this seasen. Last year the output only reached 35,000, the usual average. Many of the present yield of skins were doubtless taken from the carcasses of the dead animals frozen in the last terrible winter; but the slaughter of the herds has increased every year with the irruption of settlers into the valleys. They are shot down like sheep, out of pure wantonness, in most instances left to rot untouched where they fall, the dollar or two which the hide would bring not being worth the trouble or time of removing it.

Thomas Salter was carefully reared by his wealthy parents at Montreal, but had not sufficient pride to keep a place among respectable people, nor honor enough to be trusted among thieves. He went into a scheme with some burglars to rob a jewelry store, and then betrayed his companions to justice. But in testifying against them, though he caused their conviction, he lied so much that he was sent to prison for perjury. Thus he found himself a convict in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary with men who were his revengeful foes. One of these was Dan Everett, who deliberately resolved to throw away his life in order to kill the traitor. He stabbed Saiter to death, and then, knowing that otherwise he would surely be hanged, he committed suicide on the spot.

General Henry A. Barnum suffers to this day from a gunshot wound not unlike that of President Garfield, received nineteen years ago at the battle of Antietam. He was shot entirely through the right side of the body, and so desperate was his condition that he could not be removed from the field, the physician declaring that an attempt to remove him would be fatal. But he recovered after a few weeks treatment in a field hospital, and is to-day well and hearty. His great annoyance is that he is compelled to wear a seton to keep the wound open, and the careful washing of the wound is a part of his daily toilet. In his case, however, the liver was probably not lacerated. The late General Lovell H. Rosseau. of Kentucky, was shot in 1856 by Dr. Standiford, for some time President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The ball entered the abdomen just above the navel and lodged in the back. It was never removed. He was in a dangerous condition for several weeks after, but finally recovered, and lived until 1869, dying suddenly while apparently in the best of health, from what his physicians at New Orleans called "knotted bowels."

The census of Ireland shows a population of 5,159,849, being a decrease of 252,538 since 1871. The population is composed of 2,522,804 males and 2,637,035 females. The decline of the last ten years was spread over all the counties except three. The counties which did not decline were Antrim, Dublin, and Kerry, one of the poorest and most remote localities. In all the others the decrease went on varying from 10.8, or in round numbers 11 per cent., in Monaghan, to 10.1 per cent. in Tipperary, 10 exactly in Carlow, 3.2 in Galway, 1.7 in Cork, and 0.7 in Mayo. It is remarkable that Carlow, the garden of Ireland, and all the other richest tracts of soil should have suffered most from depopulation. The religious distribution of the population was—3,051,888 Roman Catholics, 635,670 connected with the church of Ireland, 485,503 Presbyterians, 47,669 Methodists, and the balance was made up of other denominations. The decrease of the Roman Catholics in the ten years was 198,979, of the Protestants 32,328, and of the Presbyterians 12,145. During the last ten years dwelling houses have disappeared to the number of 48,619, while buildings used as accessories to farms had for business pursuits in towns have increased to the number of 15,228.

The different kinds of criminals in New Mexico and Arizona are given distinguishing names. "Rustlers" are thieves who steal cattle on the United States side of the line, run them into Mexico, sell them there, and then load themselves with Mexican plunder for the return trip. "Cowboys" are those who earn an honest living by herding, and behave well enough when at work, although when in the towns for a holiday they commit all manner of outrages for fun. "Card jerkers" are professional gamblers who cheat those with whom they play. "Dinglers" are stage robbers. "Notchers" are men who wantonly take human life, apparently with the sole object of gaining reputations as desperadoes. They are the terror of the border, and little is ever done to bring them to punishment, except by the sudden resentment of a mob. Silver City, however, is an exception in this respect among border towns, for it has a district attorney who prosecutes vigorously, and a sheriff who does not let his prisoners escape. The trials are queer, the jurors often being unable to understand anything but Spanish, while the speaking is done is English; but that does not seem to hinder convictions, for sixteen condemned murderers are now in the jail under death sentences.

Whilst no British monarch has died by the assassin's hand, prime ministers have been less fortunate. Mr. Spencer Perceval was shot, in the lobby of the house of commons, by one Bellingham, who had claims against the treasury, and had worked himself into a frenzy under a sense of supposed injustice. The man was undoubtedly more or less mad, but was tried, condemned and executed while popular indignation was red-hot. The killing of the prime minister gave rise to apprehension that a wide-spread conspiracy was afloat, and the mails were all stopped that night, pending the preparation of dispatches to the authorities throughout the country. Sir Robert Peel, also, would have fallen but for his secretary (a near relative of the present secretary of the British legation at Washington) having been murdered by mistake for him. After a miscreant struck at Queen Victoria, some twenty years ago, an act was passed rendering any kind of assault on the sovereign punishable by severe whippings. Since then only one such offence has been commiited, and that by a youth whose clearly proved weak intellect saved him from stripes. Oxford, who shot at the queen early in her career, got off on a plea of insanity, though the genuineness of the plea was very much, and with good reasons, questioned. He was, consequently, relegated to Bedlam, and, greatly to his disgust, kept there for life. This probably exercised a deterrent effect on many others of that miserable order of beings who will do anything for notoriety.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Pure silver is the best conductor of heat and electricty known.

One drop of prussic acid is sufficient to instantly arrest life.

The density of the waters of the Dead sea increases with its depth.

The experiment of freezing mercury was first accomplished by M. Braum in 1759.

People have been known to bear 400 degrees of vapor heat without much inconvenience.

The earth's temperature increases one degree Fahrenheit for every fifteen yards of descent.

When a person is struck by lightning buckets of water should be poured upon the head.

The amount of work a man can do in a day has been estimated to be equal to a force, which, if properly applied, would raise the weight of his own body one mile.

A new kind of celluloid is now made from peeled potatoes. These are treated for thirty-six hours to a solution of eight parts of sulphuric acid and 100 parts of water, then dried between blotting paper and pressed. In France pipes made from the material are said to be quite equal in appearance to meerschaum. Billiard balls can, by heavy pressure, be made from it.

A curious fact, and one bearing on the value of submarine cables, was mentioned by Mr. Pender, January 27, in presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the Eastern Telegraph company. It was that the company had been able, for $50,000, to pick up from a depth of 2,000 fathoms one of their cables which had been ten years in the water. The establishment of the fact that it was possible to raise a cable from such a depth of course gives an additional value to all telegraphic property.

Much was expected from the discovery made by Professor Boll that the images of objects remained on the retina of animals after death. It was thought, for example, that the last scene of a mysterious murder would be found by properly examining the eyes of the victim. Actual tests have shown that the optogram can be of no use in detecting crime. Dr. Ayres made more than a thousand experiments in the laboratory of Professsr Kuhne, at Heidelberg, and met with but poor success. The best result was obtained by exposing the eye of a living rabbit, which had been dosed with atropine, to a photographic negative, and even in this case the optogram was imperfect, indistinct and evanescent.

WISE WORDS.

Bette a soft heart and an iron hadn than an iron heart and a soft hand.

The power of eloquence is sometimes superior to military force.

guspicions among thoughts are like bats among birds—they ever fly by twilight.

Every man must work at something. The moment he stops working for himself the devil employs him.

Let the soul be turned as strenuously toward good as it usually is toward evil, and you will find that the simple love of goodness will give incredible resources to the spirit in the search after truth. Love, with intellect, will perform miracles.

The treasure house of a man's life is his heart; and he who has nothing there is poverty-stricken, though he roll in gold; while he who has a good deal there is rich, whether he has a roof over his head or not.

Many of the saddest instances of mental and moral failures can be traced with unerring precision to continued overwork, and, as it has been clearly demonstrated, of intemperance also.

If you wish success in life make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counselor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian.

The best people need afflictions for trial of their virtue. How can we exercise the grace of contentment, if all things succeed well; or that of forgiveness, if we have no enemies.

Profanity never did any man the least good. No man is the richer, happier, or wiser for it. It commends no one in society; it is disgusting to refined people and abominable to the good.

A Desperado's Triple Murder.

A correspondent of the Denver (Col.) *Republican* tells how "Billy the Kid," a notorious desperado, killed three cowboys in Lincoln county, New Mexico: The escaped desperado, says the correspondent, rode up to a cow camp of John Chisum's, the well-known cattle man, in the Panhandle, in which there were four cowboys. Three of these were seated around a fire cooking supper, while the fourth, Bennett Howell, was hobbling his horse, about twenty yards from the fire. Riding up to the latter, "Kid" inquired: "Are you working for old John Chisum?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Then here's your pay," a bullet from the "Kid's" pistol piercing his brain at the same time. Seeing the murder of their comrade the other cowboys sprang to their feet, but before they could draw their six-shooters, that of the killer had exploded twice again, and two more of the cowboys fell. Pulling down on the one remaining, the murderer shouted: "Hold up!" The command was promptly obeyed. "Now," continued Billy, "I want you to take a message to old John Chisum for me. Tell him that during the war he promised to pay me five dollars a day for fighting for him. I fought for him and never got a cent. Now I intend to kill his men wherever I meet them, giving him credit for five dollars every time I drop one, until the debt is squared, or, if I happen to meet him before, I'll kill him and call the whole account settled. All I'm living for now is to get even with my enemies, and I expect to be in this country until I do that."

The "Kid" then rode away toward the Pecos, and the cowboy, after seeing that his friends were dead, made all haste to the nearest camp, where he told his story and secured assistance to bury the bodies of the murdered men.

While this story may be, and probably is, somewhat exaggerated, still it is certainly true in its main facts, so far as your correspondent, by close investigation, is able to ascertain. It seems to be generally thought in this county that Billy is hiding at the present time somewhere between this place and Puerto de Luna, watching the movements of Pat Garrett, who, it is said, is about the only man in the county with nerve enough to follow him alone—and waiting his opportunity to get in a blow at his real or supposed enemies. This makes sixteen men that are known to have died at the hands of the "Kid."

Chisum, it will be remembered, was the leader of one of the sides in the bloody war between the Lincoln county cattle men in 1878. When this trouble broke out Chisum hired the "Kid" as a sort of lieutenant, promising to pay him $5 a day, as stated. The "Kid" did valiant work, if you could denominate success as a murderer by such a term, killing several men, it is claimed, on the opposite side.

Three Americans, Burns, Hamilton and Wilkes, caught in Italy counterfeiting its paper money, are now galley slaves at Gaeta, serving out a twenty years' sentence each.

TRICKS SMUGGLERS PLAY.

Diamonds Hid in Dutch Cheese, and Silks in Bales of Hops—Susceptible Customs Inspectors who Yield to Woman's Wiles—Queer Receptacles for Smuggled Cigars—A Chase after a Coffin.

"There is no end to the means smugglers employ in their business," one of the oldest custom house inspectors said. "I have known them to bring diamonds from Holland nicely packed in the center of the celebrated cheese of that country, and silverware, silks, laces and diamonds from England packed in bales of hops. Laces and diamonds have also been brought into this country tightly packed in the center of iron tubing.

"What goods can be most easily smuggled?"

"Laces and diamonds. There is nothing that occupies less space than they do. They can easily be concealed in false shoe soles and heels and in wigs. Notice of the sailing of smugglers from the other side is often received here. In such cases they seldom evade having their stuff confiscated on arriving here. The professional, as a rule, has a confederate, who is ready to jump aboard at the first opportunity. The two meet, go to the stateroom, and while they are to all appearances effusively showing their gladness at meeting each other again, one is passing laces or diamonds to the other. It is as often done while surrounded by a crowd."

"Who are the best smugglers?"

"Women as a general thing. Why? Because the manner in which they clothe themselves enables them to conceal many things from the most Argus-eyed searcher; because they can call tears to their aid at will, and tears, as perhaps you know, are a mighty powerful argument with men, and, for that matter, also with women; because they are full of blandishments and taking little ways, which, particularly if they are pretty, a fellow with any kind of a soft heart can't resist. Now, just you take a handsome woman, handsomely dressed, with fascinating conversational powers and manners. By Jove! if she doesn't get the best of a male inspector I'll give it up. She'll first deny she has any contraband goods, and play sweet on him. If he proves obdurate, and, for example, insists on examining her trunks, she'll begin to cry, assert her innocence of anything at all underhand, and tell him how distressing it is for a lady to be subjected to such an indignity. What does he do? It all depends upon the man. If he is hard-hearted and insensible to the charms of a woman he will proceed with his examination of her luggage, and turn her over to a female searcher. If he is susceptible the fair one will gain her point.

"Cigar smugglers are troublesome. A great deal of ingenuity was displayed some ten years ago by some professionals I managed to catch. One day what purported to be a dead body was removed from one of the Havana steamers. It was stated that the dead man's relatives were Americans, and desiring to have him buried here, had gone to much expense in having the body brought to this country. This statement was made by one of two men who had the body in charge. I have a splendid memory for faces, and I recognized one of the two—or thought I did—as a man I had caught smuggling cigars about five years before. At any rate, my suspicions were aroused. I came to the conclusion there was something wrong about the body. When an undertaker's wagon containing the body drove away from the wharf I jumped into a cab and followed it, directing the driver to keep it in sight, but to drive right past it when it came to a final stop. The cabman had done such work for me before, and knew just what was wanted of him. The wagon pulled up at a house in Greenwich street. The body was taken into the house, and I drove down to the custom house. Accompanied by two inspectors, I returned to the house within two hours. We first represented ourselves as health officers, who had heard there was a man in the house who had died in Havana of yellow fever. They said it was untrue, that he had died of heart disease, and refused to allow us to examine the body. Then I told the two smugglers that we were government officials, showing my badge, and that I believed the coffin was packed full of cigars. They finally caved in.

"Another ingenious ruse was discovered a few years ago. As I presume you know, cedar is quite largely imported from Cuba. Small-sized logs of this wood were procured by the smugglers, which they sawed, or had sawed, into boards, leaving, however, one end of the logs uncut, so that the planks were carefully removed, leaving a hollow space. This space was filled with the finest kinds of cigars packed in boxes, and the logs then carefully tied together, giving them the appearance usual to cigar-box lumber sawed into planks. The nature of this cedar would not have been discovered had it not been that while being removed from the vessel here one of the logs was thrown heavily on the pier and its contents dislodged. If I remember correctly there were fifty such packages. Since then inspectors have always carefully examined Cuban cedar imported in such a shape."—*New York Sun.*

A Mail Carrier's Adventure.

"Geyser," writing from Fire Hole Basin, gives the following account of an encounter between Stephen Hall, one of the mail-carriers, and a cougar: "While Hall was on his way from Mammoth Hot Springs to Gibbon Station he was attacked, near Obsidian Cliff, by a large cougar. He had crossed the corduroy between the cliff and the lake when he heard a noise to the left of him, and looking up saw the monstrous animal in the act of springing down upon him. Drawing his knife—the only weapon he had—he dropped upon his knees just as the animal jumped, and the infuriated animal missed its aim and went clear over him, Hall plunging his knife in its body as it passed. The force of Hall's blow and the animal's spring was so great that both were precipitated over the glassy debris and into the lake. Both struck the water at the same time, and then a terrific combat began. The water was up to Hall's armpits, and the beast had to fight swimming. It made a plunge at its antagonist and succeeded in catching him by the left arm. Hall used his knife as rapidly as possible, but failing to loosen the animal's hold upon his arm, dived to the bottom of the lake, and both went down together. The cougar then let go, and coming to the top of the water saw the mail-sack which had come off Hall's back in the struggle. Doubtless imagining the sack was its prey, the animal seized it in its mouth and struck for the shore. As soon as he saw what was going on Hall started after the cougar, which he caught by the tail just as it was about to land, and pulling it back into the water plunged his knife into its heart. Harry Yount, the gamekeeper, better known as Rocky Mountain Harry, who went over to see the cougar; that Hall killed, says that he has hunted in the mountains for over twenty years and says this is the largest animal of the kind he ever saw. Mr. Hall's arm was badly chewed up between the wrist and elbow, but his injuries, though severe, were not serious, and he has recovered sufficiently to be again on duty. He says, however, he doesn't want any more cougar in his.—*Madison (Montana) Madisonian.*

As late as the Reformation eating flesh in Lent was rewarded with the pillory.

HOW TO LIVE IN SUMMER.

Some Judicious Advice from an Authority

It is as yet a point of dispute whether cotton stuffs are the best wear, many approving of light woolens. For women, nothing is sweeter in summer than a linen dress; it is a pity we do not patronize linens more for adults; for children, cottons; for workingmen, worsteds. The heavy suits of men are weighing them down in summer, and clothes of serge are far preferable to those of thick woolen cloth. Very thin silk is a cool wear. The heavily laden skirts of women impede the free action of movement much, and should be simplified as much as possible for summer. So also the headgear.

Infants, if at all delicate, should not be allowed to go with bare feet; it often produces diarrhea, and they should always wear a flannel band round the stomach. Another important matter is the changing of night and day linen among the poorer classes. It is terrible to think that a workingman should lie down in the shirt in which he has perspired all day at his hot work. Let men accustom themselves to good washes every evening before they sit down to their meals, and to changes at night, that they may take up a dry shirt when going to their hard day's work.

Frequent changes of linen is absolutely necessary—anyhow, a night and day change. This change alone would help to stay mortality among children, if accompanied with other healthy measures, such as sponging the body with a little salt and water. Where tenements are very close wet sheets placed against walls will aid to revivify the air and absorb bad vapor in rooms. All children's hair should be cut short; boys' hair may be cropped, and girls' hair so arranged by nets or plaits that air passes freely round the neck.

Light head coverings are essential in summer, for the head must be kept cool. The most serviceable dress is that which allows air to pass freely around your limbs and stops neither the evaporation of the body nor the circulation of the refreshing atmosphere. In summer you must breathe freely and lightly; you cannot do so with your stomach full of undigested food, your blood full of overheated alcohol, your lungs full of vitiated air, your smell disgusted with nauseous scents, your system unable to carry out the natural process of digestion. All the sanitary arrangements in the world will do no good if we eat and drink in such a fashion that we are constantly putting on fuel where it is not needed, and stuffing up our bodily draught, as we would that of a heating appliance. Our ignorance and our bad habits spoil the summer, that delightful season of the year—nothing else.

Activity, rest and recreation are weighty matters in influencing our health in summer. We are not so well inclined for activity, and yet nothing will so much assist us as a healthy employment of our energies, without overexertion. Pity those who must exert themselves to the utmost in this horrid weather, and feel gratified if you need only moderately use your strength.

Activity keeps the system going, the blood in healthy circulation, the digestive process free from costiveness, the skin open for evaporation, and prevents all clogging of the machine. If not forced to work in some way or other be active anyhow; occupy your mind and exercise your limbs. Stagnation will bring about lethargy and allow the atmosphere a greater influence upon you.

On the other hand, full rest is as necessary. The exhausted frame wants more recuperation, the brain less strain, the system more gentle treatment. Things look often darker in hot weather; heat weighs upon the upper portion of the head, communicating itself to the perceptive powers, and influences the senses. We see pictures before us, and fancy we have not the power to combat difficulties. It is said that more suicides are committed in hot than cold weather. A healthy sleep in this hot season is worth a great deal to us; try to court it, and never play with your life and health by willfully neglecting it.

And what shall we say of that precious, and, as yet, so little understood phase of life, our recreation? If there is one thing more than another to be encouraged in summer, it is reasonable recreation; that exercise between body and mind which brings about harmony between both; that periodical abstaining from incessant labor which renders us freshèr for it; that intercourse with beautiful Mother Earth which leads us to value natural aspirations.

Never pass a day in summer without some calm half-hour for quiet and enjoyment; life has only so many years, and during their space we should live, not vegetate. The time will come when sanitary measures and means for enjoying a higher phase of life will be thought of more than laying up things that rust.

We cannot here enter upon the meaning of recreation in a wider sense; but it is not recreation to rush out of town and stop at some place to drink beer and smoke all the time; it is not recreation to push on in crowds for excitement out of doors; it is not recreation to overheat yourself and feel more fatigued the day after than the day before. For recreation you want leisure, moderate movement, happy thoughts, kindly company, some pleasant talk, cheerful music, refreshing food and drink, and, above all, a thankful heart that you are able to enjoy these; then no one could say that such recreation would be against the highest religious rules of living. Food, drink, dwelling, clothing, activity, rest and recreation, all are modified by the social circumstances under which we are living—*Food and Health.*

Care of the Ear.

People who are inclined to deafness should live apart from the loud noises of railroads, factories, iron mills, etc. They should avoid with great care exposure to cold and damp, and especially should not wear thin shoes in walking on damp ground or saturated brick pavements. Children ought never to be struck on the ear with the palm of the hand, even in sport; sudden deafness results sometimes from boxing the ears, as well as the rupture of the tympanum. Often the sudden jar or shock with the concussion of air on the ear drives in the stapes or inner bone, destroying its function and diminishing the sensibility of the nerves. A snowball thrown with force on the ear, or an accidental blow with a ball or bat, may easily cause deafness. As a cold increases deafness, it should be avoided if possible. Delicate persons should avoid draughts on the ears, sitting in wet clothes, sudden changes from the heated atmosphere of crowded rooms to cold winds, and other similar exposures. Tobacco smoke is injurious to sensitive nerves and sometimes induces a peculiar diseased condition of the eustachian tube. Smoking in the open air should be especially avoided by persons whose hearing is impaired, as it injuries the throat, and the opening between the throat and ear. No instruments should be introduced into the ear, as the delicate lining membrane is apt to become irritated.

Sycophant, a tale-bearer, comes from sycos, the Greek word for fig. There was once a law forbidding the transporting of figs from Attica, and such as gave information of the law-breakers were given this name.

ODDITIES.

The idea of fertilizing land with salt was conceived by John Napier in 1598.

Archimedes, born in Sicily 287 B. C., was the author of over forty mechanical inventions.

It has been estimated that there are only about 2,400 disorders to which the human frame is liable.

Bees were cultivated in the very early days of man's existence. A bee-hive is found upon an ancient tomb in Thebes.

The only existing manuscript of Cardmon, the first Anglo-Saxon poet, who died in 680, is in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

Coal gas, for the purposes of lighting, was known ages ago to the Chinese.

In 1845 the planet Neptune was discovered, by which the solar system was extended 1,000,000,000 miles beyond its former limits.

According to common accounts tea was first brought into England from Holland in 1666, and a pound then sold for sixty shillings.

The Arabs established in Bagdad, in the eighth century, the first public Apothecaries' hall, and in the ninth century the first legal dispensaries.

Rome was captured four times in sixteen years and during that time 15,000,000 human beings perished by sword, pestilence and famine.

The idea of the kaleidoscope first occurred to David Brewster in 1814, when he was engaged in experiments on the polarization of light by reflection from plates of glass.

In 1791 Fabroni formed floating bricks from a siliceous earth in Tuscany which were such bad conductors of heat that they could be held in the hand by one end while the other end was red-hot.

In the time of Herodotus there was on the Ægean Sea a community of "lake dwellers" who lived upon piles driven into the bottom of the lake, and connected only by a narrow bridge with the land.

Over 3,000 victims were executed for witchcraft during the reign of the Long parliament. Barrington gives the whole number of those put to death in England on this charge as not less than 30,000.

The Betting Young Man.

We had on board, as a matter of course, the betting young man from Chicago. No steamer ever sailed that did not have this young fellow aboard, and there are enough of them to last the Atlantic for a great many years. He knew everything that everybody thinks they know, but do not, and his delight was to propound a query, and then when you had answered it, to very coolly and exasperatingly remark:

"Bet yer bottle of wine you're wrong."

The matter would be so simple and one of so common repute that immediately you accepted the wager only to find that in some minute particular you were wrong, and that the knowing youth had won.

For instance:

"Thompson, do you know how many States there are in the Union?"

Now any citizen of the United States who votes, and is eligible to the presidency, ought to know how many States there are in his beloved country without thinking, but how many are there who can say, off-hand? And so poor Thompson answered:

"What a question! Of course I know."

"Bet yer bottle ye don't."

"Done."

"There are—"

And then Thompson would find himself figuring the very important problem as to whether Colorado had been admitted, and Nevada, and Oregon, and he would decide that one had and the other hadn't, and finally state the number, with great certainty that it was wrong.

The Chicago man's crowning bet occurred the last day out. The smoking room was tolerably full, as were the occupants, and everybody was bored as everybody is on the last day. The Chicago man had been silent for an hour, when suddenly he broke out:

"Gentlemen—"

"Oh, no more bets," was the exclamation of the entire party. "Give us a rest."

"I don't want to bet, but I can show you something curious."

"Well?"

"I say it and mean it. I can drink a glass of water without its going down my throat."

"And get it into your stomach?"

"Certainly."

There was a silence of considerably more than a minute. Every man in the room had been victimized by this gatherer up of inconsiderable trifles, and there was a general disposition to get the better of him in some way if possible. Here was the opportunity. How could a man get a glass of water into his stomach without it going down his throat? Impossible! And so the usual bottle of wine was wagered, and the Chicago man proceeded to accomplish the supposed impossible feat. It was very easily done. All he did was to stand upon his head on the seat that runs around the room and swallow a glass of water. It went to his stomach, but it did not go down his thoat. It went up his throat. And so his last triumph was greater than all his previous ones, for every man in the room had been eager to accept his wager. From that time out had he offered to wager that he would swallow his own head he would have got no takers.—*Correspondence Toledo Blade.*

Sawdust.

In New York there are about five hundred venders of sawdust, having a capital of two hundred thousand dollars invested, and doing a business amounting to more two hundred thousand dollars annually. Forty years ago the mills were glad to have the sawdust carted away; twenty-five years ago it could be bought for fifty cents a load; but the price has increased, and now it brings three dollars and fifty cents a load at the mills. It is used at the hotels, eating houses, groceries, and other business houses. It is wet and spread over floors in order to make the sweeping cleaner work. Plumbers use a great deal about pipes, and builders to deaden walls and floors. Soda-water men and packers of glass and small articles of every kind use it, and dolls and some living creatures are more or less stuffed with it. Washington market takes two or three loads a day, and a great deal is spread on the piers, and stables require many loads a day. Yellow pine makes the best sawdust, as it is the least dusty, and has a good, healthy smell. But any white wood dust will do. They make a great deal of black walnut sawdust, but it will not sell, and it is burned.

Adelia Patti has finally decided to visit America with her own manager, having refused the co-operation of Messrs. D'Oyly Carte, Gunn and Abbey, who offered her £50,000 for fifty concerts.

Miss M. B. Williams, of England, and Miss Belle Cook, of California, are to ride a twenty mile race at the annual fair of the Minneapolis Association in September.

[Port Huron Commercial.]

Charles Nelson, Esq., proprietor Nelson House, speaking to us recently, observed: I suffered so much with Rheumatism that my arm withered, and physicians could not help me. I was in despair of my life, when some one advised me to try St. Jacobs Oil. I did so, and as if by magic, I was instantly relieved, and by the continued use of the Oil entirely cured. I thank heaven for having used this wonderful remedy, for *it saved my life.* It also cured my wife.

It is utterly impossible that two ordinary persons should live contentedly together, and not offend each other sometimes. The offence may not be intentional; it may occur inadvertently. In order to enjoy life, all unintentional offences ought to be forgiven. It would be well, however, if persons studied not to give offence even unintentionally.

[Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel.]

When about twelve years old, said Mr. Geisman, of the Globe chop house, to our representative, I met with an accident with a horse, by which my skull was fractured, and ever since I have suffered with the most excruciating rheumatic pains. Of late I applied St. Jacobs Oil, which has given me almost total relief.

The Chinese have 6,982 ocean vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,353,696 tons.

Malarial Fever.

Malarial Fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in other column.

Pennsylvania has 3,907 blind persons, of whom 968 live in Philadelphia.

25 Cents Will Buy

a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York.

Bed-Bugs, Roaches.

Rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., druggists.

VEGETINE is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula, and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

Tanner's German Ointment cures Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Sprains, Chilblains, etc., soothes Inflammation, and relieves pain in the side, chest, shoulders, etc.

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS

AND NEVER FAILED

To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

No one once trying it will ever be without it; over 600 physicians use it.

25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth Street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt.	10¾	10¾
Calves—Poor to Prime Veals..	5 @	8
Sheep	5¼ @	6¼
Lambs	5¾ @	8
Hogs—Live	6¾ @	6¾
Dressed, city	8¾ @	8¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 90 @	6 50
Western, good to fancy	5 30 @	8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 26¾ @	1 27¼
No. 1 White	1 25 @	1 25¾
Rye—State	98 @	1 00
Barley—Two-rowed State	80 @	80
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	49 @	50¾
Southern Yellow	57 @	57
Oats—White State	46 @	50
Mixed Western	40 @	43
Hay—Medium to Prime	60 @	85
Straw—No. 1, Rye	80 @	85
Hops—State, 1880	12 @	23
Wool—Medium Combing	45 @	48
Pork—Mess, old	16 50 @	16 62½
Lard—City Steam	11 60 @	11 60
Refined	12 20 @	12 20
Petroleum—Crude	6¾ @	7¾
Refined	8 @	8
Butter—State Creamery	22½ @	24
Dairy	20 @	22
Western Im. Creamery	17 @	20
Factory	11 @	18
Cheese—State Factory	7 @	10¾
Skims	2 @	6
Western	6 @	9½
Eggs—State and Penn	16 @	16½
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Extra	6 00 @	6 25
Lambs—Western	5 00 @	5 50
Sheep—Western	4 80 @	5 00
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers..	6 15 @	6 20
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 50 @	6 00
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 27 @	1 27
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	51¾ @	51¾
Oats—State	37 @	38
Barley—Two-rowed State	90 @	90
BOSTON.		
Beef—Extra plate and family..	14 00 @	15 00
Hogs—Live	6¾ @	7¼
Hogs—City Dressed	8¾ @	8¾
Pork—Prime per bbl	13 00 @	13 50
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents..	7 00 @	8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	58¾ @	61
Oats—Extra White	45 @	48
Rye—State	1 20 @	1 20
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	40 @	43
Unwashed "	29 @	31
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef Cattle—Dressed weight...	8¾ @	8
Sheep	4 @	4½
Lambs	7 @	9
Hogs, Northern	8 @	8
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	5 50 @	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 25½ @	1 25½
Corn—Mixed	90 @	90
Corn—State Yellow	57¾ @	57¾
Oats—Mixed	38 @	38¼
Butter—Creamery, Extra Pa	20 @	23
Cheese—New York Full Cream.	8¼ @	8¼
Petroleum—Crude	6¼ @	7
Refined	7¾ @	7¾

Vegetine

For Nervousness, Sleepless Nights,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR:—I do not believe in puffing, nor would I indorse a humbug; but I consider it more than real justice to speak well of VEGETINE, believing it to be an excellent medicine. I have used several bottles of it to my entire satisfaction and great relief from an inexplicable Nervousness which had caused me great suffering and sleepless nights; have walked the floor and resorted to different methods for relief, to no purpose, I finally thought I would give VEGETINE a trial, with little faith, I will admit; but to my surprise and great relief, a few doses convinced me that I had got hold of the right thing for my difficulty. It sent out humor from my blood that, I have no doubt, was the cause of the misery I endured, and I found relief as soon as a medicine could relieve a disease of that kind. When I began its use I seldom got a night's sleep, or half a one, and my appetite was poor, and, as a consequence, I was running down rapidly, but after a few doses I saw a radical change every way, and am thoroughly satisfied with VEGETINE, and recommend it to any person suffering as I did.

Respectfully,
MRS. J. A. JOHNSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.—VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays indammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease or complaint where the VEGETINE gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

Vegetine.

Dizziness, Liver and Kidney Complaint.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR:—I have received great benefit from the use of the VEGETINE, and can safely recommend it for Dizziness, rush of blood to the head, an; a general blood purifier. It has also been used by other members of my family for Liver and Kidney complaints.

MRS. A. C. ULRICH,
200 Baymiller Street.

VEGETINE is the great health restorer, composed exclusively of barks, roots and herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

ONE DOZEN Silver-Plated Knives and Forks for $3, put up in a handsome case, sent C. O. D., with privilege of returning at our expense if not satisfactory. JOHN R. BAPTISTE, 138 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY? Young men or old, if you want a luxuriant moustache, beard, whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or in PIMPLES, SKEMOTHERS and INVIGORATE the HAIR, any where don't be humbugged by the great Japanese discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. SOZIA, Lock Box 1560, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

A Remedy of Many Uses.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, while it is not a catholicon, achieves a host of good effects, and is useful in a variety of cases. By invigorating the organs of digestion it overcomes dyspepsia and its many and complex symptoms, imparts vitality to the physique, promotes appetite and sleep and overcomes the despondency which is a mental, sympathetic accompaniment of dyspepsia. It is an admirable remedy for disorder of the liver, rousing that organ when dormant, and promoting the secretion and flow of healthy bile into the proper channel. It relaxes without weakening or convulsing the bowels, and checks their irregularity. It arrests a growing tendency to rheumatism, depurating the blood and increasing the activity of the kidneys, and it is the best remedy in existence for chills and fever, and bilious remittent, as well as a tried preventive of those maladies.

A lady resident of Buckingham Co., Va., gave birth to twins, one of whom was born with a full set of teeth—both upper and lower.

Indigestion.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach